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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864. NO. II.

## The Daily Commercial.

### THE NEWS.

Gens. John C. Fremont and John Cochrane candidates of the Cleveland Convention for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, have withdrawn from the contest.

The news of Sheridan's victory was received by the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac with unbounded enthusiasm and one hundred shotted guns were fired.

The army of Gen. Lee is now enjoying fresh beef rations, furnished by Wade Hampton from the United States cattle-pen near Harrison's Landing.

The New York gold market on Thursday was heavy and lower, opening at 221¼ and closing at 220⅝. The lowest figure reached was 218⅝.

Twenty-five one thousand dollar seven-thirty Treasury notes, numbered from 89 to 93, were fraudulently obtained from a New York bank on Thursday. Payment has been stopped.

The rebel steamer Denbigh arrived at Havana on the 15th, from Galveston; also the Susana from Houston. The latter had only seventy out of three hundred bales of cotton, having thrown overboard over two hundred bales to escape an American cruiser.

The steamer Honey Suckle, from Key West reports the arrival there of the captured steamer Matagorda, with 600 bales of cotton, while en route from Galveston to Havana.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says that the statement that our troops received information of Morgan's whereabouts from Mrs. Williams, with whom he lodged, is untrue. Mrs. Mary Harrison, whose husband is a member of Col. Brownlow's cavalry, and another lady, brought the news.

Some of the Indiana regiments in Sherman's army have been voting for President and Governor, by way of showing their sympathies. The 42d gave Lincoln 740, and McClellan 11 votes. For Governor the Copperhead McDonald received only 5 votes. The 88th was unanimous for Morton, and gave Lincoln 185 and McClellan 5 votes.

A serious accident occurred near Break Neck Tunnel, on the Hudson River Railroad on Wednesday, to the train from New York at 8 o'clock A. M. An axle of the tender broke, throwing the entire rear train off the track. Two boys in the baggage car were killed, add one breakman and one passenger, a lady, was injured.

A small portion of Magruder's gang Wednesday afternoon fired into the train bound to Louisville, at New Haven, Ky., and was repelled with a loss of several killed. The guerrillas returned and burned the New Haven depot. There was nobody hurt on the train.

Four thousand soldiers have been sent to Grant and Sheridan from Camp Distribution within ten days. A smaller number is in camp now than ever before.

Benjamin F. Wilkins, chief clerk of the stamp division, Post Office Department, has been arrested for fraudulent transactions. A Philadelphian named Alexander, has been arrested as an accomplice.

Sherman and Hood are still exchanging prisoners at Rough and Ready. It is understood we get Maj. Gen. Stoneman for Brig. Gen. Given, captured at Jonesboro.

Admiral Porter has left Washington to resume command of the Mississippi squadron.

The arrest of the Lake Erie pirates was mainly due to the friendly officers of the British authorities in Canada.

The news from the Shenandoah Valley is that a portion of the rebel cavalry had turned off towards Front Royal, and were pursued, attacked and driven by our cavalry, who were at last accounts still pursuing. The rebel infantry made a stand at Flint Hill, an entrenched position beyond Strasburg, from which Gen. Sheridan drove them and carried the crest. It is believed that later dispatches from Sheridan have been intercepted by Moseby's guerrillas.

### Don Juan.

The no doubt excellent intentions of the Opera troupe who have been occupying the attention and receiving the admiration of a large number of our citizens this week, were sadly counteracted at Concert Hall last evening, in their praiseworthy effort to produce Mozart's master work, "Don Juan." To say that it was executed would be literally true in that sense in which the thought of dingy, dirty walls, the want of appropriate scenery, a too small stage and a contracted auditorium constitutes a gallows or the approach to it. It is always a cause for melancholy reflection to witness musical or any other kind of talent deliberately immolated, and this, we regret to say, was our case last night. The abundance of chorus, the vivacious vocalism the volume of good music of which the performance of Don Juan is susceptible (under favorable circumstances) were duly produced, but with the surroundings referred to above, reminded us of the sounding, or rather the banging, of a gong in a packing case, producing a noise of some sort, not very like a gong—in fact, not very like anything in particular. A gong, properly sounded in a commodious corridor, apart from its pleasant dinner or breakfast associations, is pleasant enough in its place, but the music of Don Juan, in Concert Hall, is without even a gongy parallel, other than the one we have made. Perhaps Pittsburgh will redeem itself when the war is over, that will be soon if present indications hold good, and erect an Academy of Music worthy of its iron will, and increasing desire for only such amusements as awaken in the minds of the young and the mature in years, that praiseworthy ambition which combines that which amuses, with that which instructs, elevates and refines. It is due to the artistes who have favored us with their presence this week, to say that they have acquitted themselves well and have richly merited all the praise which has been awarded them. To attempt criticism upon the manner in which the more intricate passages have been rendered in the three operas of Norma, Il Trovatore and Don Juan would be very unfair indeed, in presence of the multiplicity of counteracting effects against which the singers had to contend. When next we have an opera or anything in that style, we hope to listen to it within clean walls, beneath a decent ceiling, and insured against the depredations of dust which becomes excitable and uneasy in the ratio that the audience gets enthusiastic.

### K. K. K.

"*Kounts, Kotton, and the Konstibution, now and forever, one and inseparable*," is to be the magic cry and watchword of the Kounts party on the north side of the river. The nomination of the "Kommodore" is a highly judicious one. His principles and sympathies are by no means hid under a bushel. As early as 1860, when northern sentiment was tightened and in some instances driven from points on the Mississippi by mobs of secessionists, he declared publicly in New Orleans that he was a friend of the South.

It will not do to say that this declaration was made through fear of personal injury. His speech at Chicago, as reported in the Democratic organ, the Chicago *Times*, fully confirms his position in 1860—that, as against the North, he was for the South.

As a further proof, he will get every Copperhead vote in his district, but as to getting the real Democratic votes, that is quite another thing.

We fancy we hear the young Democrats saying—"How are you, 'Kommodore?'"

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Chicago *Express* says:—The commencement of the autumn is all that could be wished. The rains of last week gave a large number of acres a good wetting down, and the subsequent mildness of the temperature thus far without frost unless in the more northern localities, leaves nothing to be desired, either in regard to maturing the late crops or improving feed for live stock. Corn is now wholly out of danger from ordinary frost, and in all sections where fodder is scarce, it is being rapidly cut up to help out the hay crop. A good deal of second growth clover and prairie hay will yet be secured. Buckwheat is largely sown this summer and most of the crop has passed out of danger, while from present appearances the balance will also mature in good order. Tobacco has done very well during the past month, making a good crop where planted, even as far north as Central Wisconsin. Sorghum potatoes and in fact all late growing crops, have greatly benefited by the late rains. The summer crops of grain are now being marketed rapidly, and oats furnish most liberal receipts, while rye and barley thus far run well with other years, but the short crop of wheat in this section is more and more apparent from the light receipts, notwithstanding the stimulus imparted to present deliveries by high prices.

Over thirteen hundred dollars have been raised in New Bedford for the proposed National Sailors' Fair.

### What does it Mean?

General GARFIELD, in his speech at Cincinnati, said "the Chicago Convention asserts that the war is a failure. That assertion I pronounce a criminal lie before the American people." To have cleaned out the Mississippi river from Cairo to the Gulf was a success. To have swept from Nashville through Chattanooga to Atlanta, Georgia, was a success. To have retaken all the important forts on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts—except Charleston and Wilmington—is a success. To have whipped EARLY and placed ten thousand of his army *hors du combat* recently, by Gen. SHERIDAN, was a success. To have reduced the enemy's territory to one-fourth of its original dimensions in spite of the tremendous efforts made by the South, coupled with the sympathies of Great Britain and France, and the opposition of the Copperheads of the North, is a success.

The Chicago platform demands a cessation of hostilities. What does that mean? Does it mean merely a command for our armies to cease firing along the whole line? No. It means that our troops must "about face," and leave the South. There is no cessation of hostilities while we hold the enemy's country.

The question is, shall the power which has succeeded by our victorious arms make peace, or whether the President who is elected upon a defeat of our armies shall make peace? In the one case we treat with a vanquished foe; in the other with a victorious one. Mr. LINCOLN proposes to secure the entire Union by the success of our army. Gen. MCCLELLAN proposes to secure peace by the withdrawal of our troops, which means separation and disunion. He cannot be elected if our army and navy are victorious. He can only defeat Mr. LINCOLN by their defeat. In that case the men with whom he would treat for peace would be the victors, and could dictate their own terms.

What is our duty? We must unite heartily and cordially in earnest perseverying work, from this until the election, for the triumph of the party of which Mr. Lincoln is the representative. That party must succeed or the country will be led to an ignoble peace, ending in a distruction of this glorious Union.

When Gen. John A. Logan was asked to accept the nomination of Vice-President on the Copperhead ticket, he unqualifiedly refused, stating that he "did not train with that crowd," and that he "was for an honorable, permanent peace, which could only be obtained by overthrowing armed rebellion and compelling the insurgents to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws."

This is the kind of peace we desire. This is the kind the army is fighting for and which it is bound to conquer.

### Late Military Intelligence.

On Sunday night last, writes a correspondent, a detachment of the 13th and 16th New York Cavalry, numbering, in aggregate, four hundred men, commanded by Col. Lacell, by direction of Maj. Gen. Couch, made a reconnoissance from Washington City to the railroad bridge across the Rapidan, which was destroyed, as well as the bridge at Liberty. The quartermaster's depot, containing a considerable amount of stores, and a mill in which were corn and flour, also four wagons were destroyed and 200 mules and 40 prisoners captured. On the way back the reconnoitering party fell in with a division of rebel cavalry at Culpepper, going to relieve Hampton's force, and, outnumbered, fell back towards Washington with a loss of only 23 men. Most of the captured mules and some of the prisoners were necessarily abandoned.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of last week says: We know that the Lieutenant-General thinks he has the enemy in his grasp. We do not speak from idle rumors or from conjecture founded on speculations upon his movements. Whatever momentary dash of despondency may have crossed him has gone.

A dispatch from Baltimore states that three hundred and twenty exchanged and paroled prisoners, belonging to Western regiment, left that city on Thursday for the front. Two men, who proved to be deserters, were arrested on Wednesday, on suspicion of being spies. Surgeon Robert Hunter, of the 54th Pennsylvania regiment, died a few days since in Baltimore.

Among the deaths reported at the hospitals in Washington on Monday were those of John Weiant, of Company E, 118th Pennsylvania regiment; Patrick Farrell, of company E, 48th Pennsylvania, and Eli Hunt, of the 100th Pennsylvania.

### Melting Away of the Rebel Armies.

Much that has been said about desertions from the rebel armies has been discredited We know that desertions through our lines have been large; but we did not suppose any considerable number could escape to the rear. In this, however, we were mistaken. It seems that the State of Georgia is overrun with deserters, and that they are, in fact, an army of desertions. The Georgia militia in Hood's army have been furloughed for thirty days, and the object, as stated, is to arrest deserters. Upon this point we copy the following article from the *Southern Confederacy* of the 14th inst., which is now published at Macon, Ga. We received the paper by last evening's mail from our correspondent at Atlanta:

STRAGGLING.

Now that the Georgia Militia has been furloughed for thirty days, and consequently a force will be organized to every county sufficient for the business, let all of them be placed under the control of Colonel G. W. Lee, by Governor Brown, and he instructed to clean the State of deserters and stragglers, and we venture the prediction that in thirty days General Hood will be strengthened by ten thousand additional men.

It is mortifying to our pride to know that such is the case, but it is useless to conceal the fact that stragglers and deserters infest every city, town, and village in the State. They are upon every highway through the country, and wherever they go they are guilty of the most wanton acts of destruction and abuse of property ever known. They are tearing down fences and turning cattle upon the fields of corn now almost matured, burning fences, rails, killing stock, tearing up potato patches, and, in fact, doing everything that is mean and destructive.

Let the militia in each county be instructed to arrest all men who are not properly absent from their commands, and shoot down, whenever they are found at their work of destruction, the miserable wretches who are disgracing our sons and brothers in the army, by wearing the Confederate uniform, while they never served "their country either in camp or field.

We would call the attention of Gov. Brown and Gen. Lee to the evil, in order that it may be remedied.

Col. Lee was for a long time connected with the Conscript Bureau, and his long experience in the business of catching skulkers, coupled with his untiring energy, adapt him very much to this important work.

### Exempting Drafted Men.

It is important that the people should know and act upon the information that, when the draft is made in a sub-district, it should not stop, but rather stimulate recruiting therein The circular from the Provost Marshal General's office, dated September 15, and issued respecting this draft, contains the following paragraphs:

"If the quota of any sub-district shall be entirely filled by volunteers, *after the draft*, but before the drafted men are sent to general rendezvous, then the persons drafted will be excused.

"Volunteers will be accepted and counted on the quotas as well as drafted men until it is filled; and when thus filled, and before the drafted men shall have been sent to the general rendezvous, for every additional volunteer mustered in, a drafted man will be excused, the person to be excused to be taken from the bottom of the list of those drafted, in the reverse order in which they were drawn; but in no instance will a substitute be exonerated or excused.

"Qualified substitutes may be furnished by drafted men up to the time they are to be forwarded from the general rendezvous.

"Local authorities may furnish substitutes for drafted men up to the same period, and designate the persons for whom the substitution is made."

### New York Printers' Union Breaking Up.

The Printers' Union of this city has been practically disbanded. At the last meeting what was left of the members sensibly resolved to give up the contest for a uniform scale, and each printer was instructed to make the best bargain he could with his employer. This is as it should be. Hereafter wages will be adjusted in accordance with the state of the labor market. There will be no conflicts between employers and employees, and the men will really make more money in the long run, because relieved of the enforced idleness of repeated strikes.—*From the N. Y. World, Wednesday.*

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Lake Erie Pirates Sent to Fort Warren.

### Admiral Porter Resumes His Command.

### Dishonest Postoffice Clerk Arrested.

### The Return of Georgia.

### Sherman's Reported Peace Conference.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

There are now five vacancies on the medical staff of the army. The Medical Board of Surgeons will meet at Cincinnati October 18th, to examine candidates therefor, and als o to examine Assistant Surgeons for promotion.

Postmaster General Blair has taken measures to ascertain the grounds for complaint and detention of the mail between New York and Chicago, on which subject numerous urgent letters have been received within the last week.

Over one hundred and fifty deserters from Lee's army have taken the oath of allegiance here, and been sent North in search of work.

The Lake Erie pirates have been sent to Fort Warren. Twenty State prisoners left Washington to-day for same place.

The story of the New York *Times*, that Admiral Porter has been transferred to command of the North Atlantic squadron, is just as true as that of the New York *Herald*, that he is to have command of the West India squadron. The fact is he left to-day for Cairo, to resume command of the Mississippi river squadron, from which he has never been relieved one day.

Last week the Postmaster at Baltimore telegraphed Postmaster General Blair that a person in that city was selling postage stamps under the regular price. Orders were sent to arrest him. He proved to be one Alexander, formerly a clerk in the Post Office here. He was brought here, and on examination turned States' evidence. The result was the setting of a trap in the shape of marked letters, which caught B. F. Wilkins, head of bureau in the Post Office Department, for receiving and accounting for returned or mutilated stamps. The amount of abstractions is reported all the way from twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand dollars. Wilkins and his accounts are undergoing investigation. His friends declare he is innocent, and the whole thing is a trick of a personal enemy.

Though the newspapers which reported three or four weeks ago that peace commissioners had arrived here from Georgia were guided by a crazy imposter, there are reasons for believing that Georgia or rather many persons in Georgia are ready for peace. This is evidenced by certain blustering defiance in Georgia papers in direct interest of the Government, no less than by the tone of uneasiness in Richmond papers, Thus the Augusta *Constitutionalist* swaggeringly says all reports of weariness on the part of the people of Georgia are lies, while the Richmond *Dispatch* of last Tuesday, in a well considered article upon peace and the position of Georgia, asks with evident alarm, will Georgia, the second State to declare her independence, be the first to submit to Yankee rule? Yet ready as the State may be for peace, there is no reason known here for believing the Philadelphia telegram, which says Gen. Sherman is holding a peace conference with Gov. Brown, Alex. H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson. Possibly he may have invited one or all of these gentlemen to visit him. If they accepted the invitation, they doubtless have learned Gen. Sherman's views upon the situation. Beyond this it will be found he has not gone.

## FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

### Rebel Deserters Very Numerous.

### Gens. Sherman and Hood Exchanging Prisoners.

### Gen. Stoneman to be Exchanged.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, September 22.

Deserters are very numerous. Thirty of the guard of one hundred sent to Rough and Ready to receive citizens sent South under the existing truce have come into our lines since Baltimore.

Sherman and Hood are exchanging prisoners at Rough and Ready. It is understood we get Major General Stoneman for Brigadier General Given, taken at Jonesboro. Gov. Brown has disbanded the militia.

## Interesting Correspondence.

### President Lincoln and General Grant.

WASHINGTON, September 22.

The following is a copy of a correspondence which took place between the President and Lieutenant General Grant, and may prove interesting, as it furnishes an inside view of military affairs:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

*To Lieutenant General Grant:*

Not expecting to see you before the spring campaign opens I wish to express, in this way, my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time, so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plans I neither know nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant, and pleased with this I wish not to obtrude any restraints or constraints upon you. While I am very anxious that any great disaster or capture of our men in great numbers shall be avoided, I know these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would mine. If there be anything wanting which is within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it, and now, with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you. Yours, very respectfully,

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS OF U. S. ARMY,
CULPEPPER C. H., May 1st, 1864.

TO THE PRESIDENT:—Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received. The confidence you express for the future and the satisfaction for the past in my military administration is acknowledged with pride. It shall be my earnest endeavor that you shall have no occasion to be disappointed. From my first entrance into the volunteer service of my country to the present day, I have never had cause of complaint, or even dissatisfaction expressed or implied, against the Administration or Secretary of War for throwing any embarrassments in the way of my vigorous prosecuting what appeared to be my duty. Indeed, since the promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility and importance, I have been astonished at the readiness with which everything asked for has been yielded, without even an explanation being required. Should my success fall short of what you have a right to expect, the fault is not with you.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

## The Pirate Semmes' New Ship.

### Friendly Offices of British Authorities.

WASHINGTON, September 22.

It appears from the news by the Persia that there was a report that a large and swift steamer had arrived at Bremerhaven, which hoisted the Confederate flag, and said to be commanded by Semmes. Official information received in Washington states that the vessel to which allusion is made is one of those built at Bordeaux supposed on rebel account, but which was sold to the Prussian Government. So the latter part of the agent's story is untrue.

Admiral Porter has left Washington for Cairo, to resume command of the Mississippi Squadron.

The recent arrest of Lake Erie pirates is owing partially, if not altogether, to friendly offices of the British authorities in Canada, acting in accordance with instructions of Lord Lyons.

### Rebel Shelby in Missouri.

CAIRO, Sept. 22.

Citizens just from Charleston, Mo., state that the 2d Missouri rebel Brigade, during an attack from a superior force of Shelby's rebels, evacuated Bloomfield, Mo., and retreated in the direction of Whitewater river. It is reported in Charleston that the enemy, several thousand strong, had overtaken the militia, and fighting was going on at Whitewater last night. Great excitement existed in Charleston, and it was thought any considerable number of rebels have been in that vicinity.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Flour has a declining tendency. Wheat dull; declined 6c.; $1 83 for No. 1; $1 78 for No. 2. Oats dull; declined 2½c; sales at 83@85c. Whisky firmer; sales at 91c. Receipts: Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 122,000 bushels. Shipments of Flour, 40,000 bbls; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 120,000 bushels; Oats, 152,000 do.

## From Army of the Potomac.

### Great Rejoicing Over Sheridan's Victory.

### Rebels Feasting on Our Beef.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
September 20.

The news of the victory in the Valley of the Shenandoah was read to the troops along the lines this afternoon and received with unbounded enthusiasm and repeated cheering. A salute of one hundred shotted guns will be fired to-morrow at daylight in honor of the event.

Deserters say the rebels were receiving rations of fresh beef from the drove captured from us last week by Hampton's cavalry, by which accomplished feat they took 250 prisoners, 2,500 head of cattle, besides trains, horses, guns, &c. Some of the rebel pickets offered to trade fresh beef for coffee and other articles.

September 21st, 6 A. M.—The guns along our entire line opened this morning at daylight and kept up the roar for half an hour. Since that time occasional shots are heard at various points.

## From General Sheridan.

### Rebel Cavalry Pursued Towards Front Royal.

### Early Makes a Stand at Flint Hill.

### Our Troops Attack and Carry the Crest.

### Secretary Stanton's Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—P. M.

*Major General Dix:*

Dispatches down to 9 o'clock last night have been received from Gen. Sheridan. A portion of rebel cavalry having turned off to Front Royal, were pursued, attacked and driven by our cavalry, which were still pursuing the enemy. The rebel Infantry made a stand at Flint Hill, a strongly intrenched position, beyond Strasburg, which was attacked by our forces last evening, and the crest carried and held by our troops. There is reason to believe later dispatches were captured last night by Moseby, near Winchester. Gen. Stevenson reports that Sheridan's supply trains arrived safely at Winchester last night.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Sheridan's force reached Strasburg at a late hour yesterday. The rebels' retreating rear left the town but an hour or two before our advance entered it.

## WITHDRAWAL OF FREMONT AND COCHRANE.

### In Favor of Lincoln and Johnson.

### Their Reasons Therefor.

BOSTON, September 22.

The following letter of General Fremont withdrawing his name as a candidate, is published to-day:

BOSTON, September 21.

GENTS:—I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candidates. The Presidential question has in effect been entered upon in such a way that the Union of the Republican party has become practically impossible. The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or re-establishment with slavery. The Chicago platform, the letter of acceptance, Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance by re-establishment with slavery. The Republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery, and however hesitating his policy may be the pressure of his party must, we may hope, force him to the right.

Between these views I think no man of the liberal party can remain in doubt, and I believe I am acting in the way most beneficial in withdrawing, not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part towards preventing the election of the Democratic candidate. In respect to Mr. Lincoln I confine to him to exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance, that his administration has been politically, military and financially a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country. There never was a greater unanimity in a party than that exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it but Mr. Lincoln completely paralized this feeling, and by his strength in the border States, which otherwise they could never have attained, and this has given them an advocate on the Chicago platform.

The Cleveland Convention was to have been the open avowal of the condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for time past. That it has not been has been made fully known to the President, but in the uncertain condition of affairs leading men could not be found willing to make public a disaffection before strength was felt which would have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible, and their continued silence and support have left him a character among the people which leaves now no choice. United the republican party is reasonably sure of success, Divided, the result of the Presidential election is at the least doubtful.

I am, gents., respectfully and truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT.

The following is another letter of General Fremont, in which he gives his reasons for withdrawing more fully:

NAHANT, Sept. 17.—GENTS.: I enclose you my letter of reply to the invitation from various of my Republican friends to meet them at Faneuil Hall. In declining their invitation, I have informed them of my intention to stand aside from the Presidential canvass, and assigned my reasons for doing so. To avoid repetition I enclose the letter to you now, officially of my name from the list of candidates for the office of Presidential candidates. In this decision I have the approval of such of our friends as have been able to consult, and urged by the near approach of the election, I have thought it not prudent to incur the longer delay of counselling others, but I believe they will acquiesce upon the propriety of the step I have taken. But in withdrawing prove the fact or (telegraphic hiatus) to withdraw from my share in the labor which we jointly undertook to secure for the ideas represented and defended by the Radical Democracy. Whatever the next Administration may be, we owe to ourselves to be in a position to support, and capable by its thorough unity of exercising a pressure strong enough to insure the eventual success of the principles for which we have been contending—the re-establishment of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the practical respect for liberty. In the present contest slavery is the power which has corrupted men should elevate themselves to watching the progress and insuring the success of these issues regardless of men or parties. Mr. Lincoln, as I said before, is pledged to the first half of the people. It remains then for the people in the event of his re-election to vigilantly require this following at his hands, and further to require that in the execution of his duties he keeps scrupulously within the constitution and the law, to make him recognize that he holds his place on his pledge to the people, refusing to himself to be used at his pleasure, but as a really faithful servant to the people. This is the highest duty which we have now to perform, although as representatives of the movement we surrender our functions to the duty of watching party action in the interest of liberty and the Constitution. What steps are necessary in the performance of that duty must be the subject for future consultation.

I am, gents., respectfully and truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT.

NEW YORK, September 22.

General John Cochrane publishes an address to the War Democrats of the United States, withdrawing his name from the Cleveland ticket, and saying:

"While, therefore, General McClellan resolves upon an impossible Union as it was through war, the Chicago Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it should be through peace. The Baltimore platform, he says, however objectionable, does not, but it refers the misunderstandings of constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union to the arbitrament of arms, in which alone the national safety is to be found. He would prefer to have the people brought to a vote on the Cleveland platform, but before the principles embraced in that platform is our country, and he cannot consent to a position which by dividing, hazards the success of those who agree that the Union cannot be restored without the uninterrupted continuance of the war.

## DISSATISFIED CAVALRYMEN.

NEW YORK, September 2.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the First District of Columbia Cavalry, who lost their cattle the other day, were greatly dissatisfied, but will go to the front cheerfully.

They are ordered to Harrisburg, preparatory to being mustered out, and declared they would not fight.

It is believed that Early will make a stand at Strasburg. The advantages of position are great there, but Sheridan's cavalry will be able to outflank the position.

### Fraudulent Transaction.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Twenty-five 7-30 Treasury notes, new issue, Nos. 69 to 93, of $1,000 each, were fraudulently obtained to-day from a bank here. Payment at maturity has been stopped at the Treasury Department. Dealers and others should be upon their guard against receiving them.

The Toledo *Blade* complains that that city is full of rogues. It says they are "more numerous than leaves on the trees." Then it adds:—"The figure is somewhat exaggerated, but it is entirely true that Toledo is literally over-run with villains of every grade, and the number is constantly on the increase."

## THE REBEL CONSPIRACY AT SANDUSKY.

### The Copperhead Traitors.

### The Rebel Steamer Thieves Declare for McClellan.

The Cleveland *Herald* has a letter from its special correspondent at Sandusky, which gives a very elaborate and interesting account of the *modus operandi* of the conspiracy by which it was hoped to liberate the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and aid the rebellion by an endeavor to reinforce the Confederate army. We give some extracts:

About six weeks since a man made his appearance in Sandusky, calling himself Charles H. Cole. He stopped at the West House, and gave in charge to the proprietor several hundred dollars in gold, which he wished kept for him. He talked largely about his wealth, and made various statements about his purpose in visiting Sandusky. In most cases he stated he was from Philadelphia, and that his father was owner of several coal mines in Pennsylvania. He entered into negotiations with two parties here for the purchase of two schooners, to be paid for in gold, alleging it to be his intention to load them on the Lakes and take them around by the St. Lawrence river and the ocean to Philadelphia, where they were to be employed in carrying coal in the coasting trade. The terms could not be agreed upon, and so the vessels were not purchased. Cole's principal acquaintances were well known as leading McClellan copperheads. He obtained an introduction to the officers of the U. S. steamer Michigan, with whom he soon was on terms of great intimacy. He spent his money freely on them, treating them to wine and pleasant suppers. Money appeared to be of little object to him, and he frequently took a handful of gold from his pocket and exhibited it ostentatiously. He bought freely of various articles at the stores of Copperhead tradesmen, and managed to get some of the officers of the Michigan well acquainted with those tradesmen. He was also quite liberal, and took deep interest in the Chicago Convention. At a party held during its session he toasted "The Chicago Convention, the hope of the country." When McClellan was nominated he was overjoyed, and manifested his satisfaction by boisterous rejoicings, ending by getting very drunk over the news. He said he would bet that Lee would do his best to help along McClellan's election.

About two weeks ago a southern refugee who was in Sandusky met Cole, and instantly recognized him as a Captain in the rebel service, and who also had a brother a Colonel in the rebel army. He gave information to the proper parties, and from that time Cole was placed under quiet surveillance.

The evidence of the treason of Cole accumulated rapidly, and it was deemed best to let matters to a head. The opportunity was soon afforded by Cole himself. He invited all the officers of the Michigan to a grand supper to be given on board the steamer, to which were to be present "Capt." Abraham Strain, John H. Williams, Doctor Stanley, and several others, all of whom are well known heads of Sandusky. Most of the officers agreed to come, but word was sent to him in the afternoon of Monday that one of the number would not be present. This was the second Commander Carter, who would only grant leave on the direct application of Cole himself. It was represented that the officer was very anxious to come on board and intercede for him. Cole did so about seven o'clock in the evening, and was immediately arrested.

On Monday night the rebels named Robison was arrested in Sandusky, and taken over to the Island under guard. He was an associate of Cole, and assisted him in the distribution of his money.

Abraham Strain, commonly known as Captain Strain, is a hardware merchant of Sandusky. He has long been one of the principal leaders of the McClellan Copperhead Democracy of Sandusky, and has been violent in his denunciations of the Administration and war. His connection with the plot to seize the Michigan is said to be very clear.

John H. Williams is also a hardware merchant of Sandusky, and is very prominent in McClellan Copperhead. We have already alluded to the fact of his having rebel women in his house.

Dr. Ed. Stanley is an Allopathic physician of Sandusky, and a strong McClellan Copperhead. He was connected some time since with a banking house for procuring the exchange of the rebel army. His associate in the affair was sent to Fort Lafayette on its being discovered.

J. B. Merrick, is a builder, and a strong McClellan Democrat.

J. M. Brown, another strong McClellan Democrat, was postmaster under Buchanan.

F. Rosenthal is a Jew, who settled as clothing dealer in Sandusky, about two years since, especially for the purpose of trading with the rebel army. He was arrested, but released for Union sentiments. He is an outspoken McClellan Copperhead.

In the conversations which first captured Cole said that there were two expeditions, one by land and the other by water. That by land had been gradually assembling for some time, in various parts, and were ready to arrive on Monday evening by the various trains. As soon as this was known the steamer Princess was to start for Sandusky with a detachment of armed men and four commissioned officers, under the general command of Col. Hill, for the purpose of examining the fort and which otherwise they could never have attained, and this has given them an advocate on the Chicago platform.

The Cleveland Convention was to have been the open avowal of the condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for time past. That it has not been has been made fully known to the President, but in the uncertain condition of affairs leading men could not be found willing to make public a disaffection before strength was felt which would have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible, and their continued silence and support have left him a character among the people which leaves now no choice. United the republican party is reasonably sure of success, Divided, the result of the Presidential election is at the least doubtful.

I am, gents., respectfully and truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT.

The following is another letter of General Fremont, in which he gives his reasons for withdrawing more fully:

NAHANT, Sept. 17.—GENTS.: I enclose you my letter of reply to the invitation from various of my Republican friends to meet them at Faneuil Hall. In declining their invitation, I have informed them of my intention to stand aside from the Presidential canvass, and assigned my reasons for doing so. To avoid repetition I enclose the letter to you now, officially of my name from the list of candidates for the office of Presidential candidates. In this decision I have the approval of such of our friends as have been able to consult, and urged by the near approach of the election, I have thought it not prudent to incur the longer delay of counselling others, but I believe they will acquiesce upon the propriety of the step I have taken. But in withdrawing prove the fact or (telegraphic hiatus) to withdraw from my share in the labor which we jointly undertook to secure for the ideas represented and defended by the Radical Democracy. Whatever the next Administration may be, we owe to ourselves to be in a position to support, and capable by its thorough unity of exercising a pressure strong enough to insure the eventual success of the principles for which we have been contending—the re-establishment of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the practical respect for liberty. In the present contest slavery is the power which has corrupted men should elevate themselves to watching the progress and insuring the success of these issues regardless of men or parties. Mr. Lincoln, as I said before, is pledged to the first half of the people. It remains then for the people in the event of his re-election to vigilantly require this following at his hands, and further to require that in the execution of his duties he keeps scrupulously within the constitution and the law, to make him recognize that he holds his place on his pledge to the people, refusing to himself to be used at his pleasure, but as a really faithful servant to the people. This is the highest duty which we have now to perform, although as representatives of the movement we surrender our functions to the duty of watching party action in the interest of liberty and the Constitution. What steps are necessary in the performance of that duty must be the subject for future consultation.

I am, gents., respectfully and truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT.

NEW YORK, September 22.

General John Cochrane publishes an address to the War Democrats of the United States, withdrawing his name from the Cleveland ticket, and saying:

"While, therefore, General McClellan resolves upon an impossible Union as it was through war, the Chicago Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it should be through peace. The Baltimore platform, he says, however objectionable, does not, but it refers the misunderstandings of constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union to the arbitrament of arms, in which alone the national safety is to be found. He would prefer to have the people brought to a vote on the Cleveland platform, but before the principles embraced in that platform is our country, and he cannot consent to a position which by dividing, hazards the success of those who agree that the Union cannot be restored without the uninterrupted continuance of the war.

## DISSATISFIED CAVALRYMEN.

NEW YORK, September 2.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the First District of Columbia Cavalry, who lost their cattle the other day, were greatly dissatisfied, but will go to the front cheerfully.

They are ordered to Harrisburg preparatory to being mustered out, and declared they would not fight.

It is believed that Early will make a stand at Strasburg. The advantages of position are great there, but Sheridan's cavalry will be able to outflank the position.

### Fraudulent Transaction.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Twenty-five 7-30 Treasury notes, new issue, Nos. 69 to 93, of $1,000 each, were fraudulently obtained to-day from a bank here. Payment at maturity has been stopped at the Treasury Department. Dealers and others should be upon their guard against receiving them.

The Toledo *Blade* complains that that city is full of rogues. It says they are "more numerous than leaves on the trees." Then it adds:—"The figure is somewhat exaggerated, but it is entirely true that Toledo is literally over-run with villains of every grade, and the number is constantly on the increase."

## City Intelligence.

### UNION RALLY IN ALLEGHENY.

### Thousands of Loyal Men in Council.

### Eloquent Speeches by Gen. Lane, of Kansas, A. M. Brown, Wm. M. Moffett, and B. F. Lucas, Esqrs.

As per announcement the loyal men of Allegheny assembled in Diamond Square, Allegheny, on Thursday evening. Although the skies were lowering and gave token of rain, the people turned out by thousands, and the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic which has taken place in our county since the opening of the campaign. The vast assemblage was called to order by appointing Gen. William Robinson President, John Wright, Wm. B. Pusey, A. N. Burchfield and John Ramsay, Vice Presidents, the local editors present being requested to act as Secretaries.

Maj. A. M. Brown being called upon, responded by saying that he had wended his way to Allegheny to hear the eloquent gentleman from Kansas—Gen. James Lane—make a speech, and not to make one himself. However, as the General had not yet arrived, he would entertain them as best he could in the interim. To those who have heard the Major on the stump, it were useless for us to say that he is one of the most effective orators of the day. But before the Major had got fairly under way, Gen. Lane appeared upon the stand, when he gave way.

General Lane was introduced to the audience, and received with three rousing cheers. He proceeded to address the meeting in a brief speech replete with sound logic, thrilling eloquence and sparkling humor. He said the political skies were bright and brightening; since the traitors of the North held their conclave at Chicago, Farragut had entered Mobile Bay, Sherman had captured Atlanta, Sheridan had routed the traitor Breckinridge and his coadjutor, Early, in the Shenandoah Valley, and last, but not least, John C. Fremont had had the mannood to withdraw his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency, for which the speaker desired to thank him. This would give the Union men what they wanted, a fair field in the coming fight at the ballot box. The soldiers in the army were at all times anxious for an open field fight, and asked no odds of the Southern traitors; so

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Purviance's Photograph Rooms,** corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

**The Daily Commercial.**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

### National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.**
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
**ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.**

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
**JAMES K. MOORHEAD.**

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
**THOMAS WILLIAMS.**

### Union County Nominations.

*State Senate*—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
*Representatives*—JOHN P. GLASS, ROBERT A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
*Prothonotary*—JACOB H. WALTER.
*County Commissioner*—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
*Coroner*—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
*Director of Poor*—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

### Prolonging the War.

While the professed object of the Chicago Conventionists is, to hasten the return of peace to the country, the real tendency of its proceedings is, *to prolong the war.* Such, too, was at the time, declared to be the tendency of the *Hartford* Convention, "by holding out to the enemy hopes of a separation" (of some of the States), "and with it, the prospect of a subjugation of the whole of our country." It was publicly maintained that the course of that Convention was adopted "with the sole design of inducing the enemy to continue the war," and it is evident that the insurgents, who have brought the present war on the country, are now bracing up their faint hopes by considerations drawn from the tone and spirit of the Chicago Convention. The rebels reckon the party there represented as their friends, and hope to make them available in their attempt to break down our Government, just as "our friends in America" and "our party in America," were familiar and hopeful expressions in England during the war of 1812. The rebels see plainly, and have plainly declared, that the interests of this new party are, for two months at least, identified with their interests; and everybody else sees it too. Should the rebel cause prosper, the hopes of this party will brighten; and every success of the Union army is a backset to the peace party. Hence, they will inevitably cast the weight of their influence and the energy of their party efforts against the Government, against the arms of the country, and in favor of those of the enemy. If the Convention had put its wishes into a formula of words, to be addressed to the desponding leaders of the rebellion, that formula would have been something like this, "You just hold on, till after the election, and if we get the power, we'll set you right." But such words would not make the case any plainer than it is now.

Can it be that this close affinity of interests is accidental? Its atrocity makes the idea of voluntary alliance almost incredible. Yet, strong circumstantial proof of it is given by the Niagara carrespondent of the London *Times*, who, writing before the Chicago Convention met, said that the leaders of the Peace party were in frequent conference with leading Southern politicians, at that convenient place of resort. They at least *seem* to have agreed upon a policy, for their mutual advantage, at the expense of the honor and welfare of this country. What a coalition! Peace men in league with those bloody men who, for ambition, have deluged our country with blood! And why are these things so? Because, as was said of the other convention, "some ten or twenty wicked men want power; because the minority ought to rule," and because they expect a party to follow "the knot of political knaves through the pride of political opinion and the mistaken idea of sticking to their party." But in the true and tried patriotism of the people there is still hope for the good old government and Union, though the ballot and the bullet join in the conspiracy against her. "I did think," wrote a warm-hearted patriot of 1814, "that in a defensive war, a struggle for all that is valuable, all parties would have united; but it is not so. Every measure calculated to replenish the treasury or to raise men is opposed, as if it were determined to strike the star spangled banner and to raise the bloody cross."

Those, then, who support the Chicago blue-light nomination give their votes for *prolonging the war*, by casting their influence on the side of a failing, despairing enemy. Those who wish to close the war in the shortest time and most effectual manner, and with the best results to the whole country, North and South, will vote for the Union ticket.

### "In the Future as in the Past."

The Chicago Convention resolved that the Democratic party would show its "fidelity to the Union in the future as in the past." No doubt of it. It was under a Democratic Administration and through treachery that the Rebellion commenced. The leaders were all Democrats. They plotted to disrupt the Charleston Convention as a starting point. It was a scheme of the Democracy which ultimately enveloped all parties in the South. Such has been the "fidelity" of that party to the Union "in the past." There can be no question that "in the future," should it obtain possession of the Government, it would show equal fidelity by consummating by negotiation or any means it could, the work of destroying the Union.

### Popular Indications.

We commenced to cut from our exchanges, with the intention of publishing, the votes on railroad trains and elsewhere, showing the immense preponderence in favor of LINCOLN over MCCLELLAN; also, test votes taken in hospitals and camps, showing that the soldiers are four to one for LINCOLN. But we find that this record would occupy so much room in our columns, that we are reluctantly compelled to omit it. The popular indications are overwhelmingly for LINCOLN and the Union. There is scarcely an instance where MCCLELLAN has not been beaten badly, as he will be in November.

THE NASBY PAPERS, BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY.—The exceedingly humorous and pointed productions of the "Paster uv sed church in charg," some of which have appeared in the papers, have been collected and published in a pamphlet, which is for sale by HUNT, the Bookseller, Fifth street. The author, whoever he may be, has a way of enforcing an idea that gives to his productions a peculiarity which is showed by no other writer extant.

General HOOKER is addressing Union meetings in Brooklyn in favor of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. He leads the veterans wherever he goes.

General EARLY's name is Jubal, but he is not as Jubal-ant as he was before SHERIDAN got after him.

### The Soldier's Influence.

So closely related are the military and political campaigns that victory or defeat in the one powerfully effects the other. Thus the success of the armies causes the supporters of LINCOLN and JOHNSON to rejoice, and consigns to grief and gloom the supporters of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. The defeat of our armies would be a MCCLELLAN victory and a LINCOLN disaster. The remark by Mr. SEWARD that the army is fighting Mr. LINCOLN into the Presidential chair a second time, is thus a practical fact—a fact that inheres with the military and political condition of the country. The soldier who votes for MCCLELLAN, will vote one way and fight—if he fights at all—another. But the soldier who votes for LINCOLN will vote as he fights—for the Union and the old Flag. We may safely conclude that there are not many soldiers who will vote one way and fight another. Nor will fathers, mothers, sons at home join issue with sons, brothers and fathers in the field; but the ballots of the one will reinforce the bullets of the other. Were not this to be so, there would be in store for the country an exhibition of inconsistency and perfidy that would convict the people of the North not only of disloyalty, but of want of a proper feeling for their kinsmen facing the enemy. There is to be no such exhibition of inconsistency; for there is a bond, stronger than we think, between the soldier in the deadly breach and his kinsman at home—a bond that no party discipline can break, that will lead thousands of true and loyal Democrats to forego party and support LINCOLN and JOHNSON at the polls. There is a philosophy in this stronger than any net that party leaders can weave wherewith to hold men in order. It has its seat in the true feelings of our nature; it counsels men's action more powerfully than any other, and the politician who has not given proper heed to this has not considered all the elements that are to decide the election for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

A NEW difficulty has arisen in the Democratic fold. The committee appointed to notify the Chicago nominees of the actio. of the Convention, have not written Mr. PENDLETON, because, as they say, he accepted on the spot, but really because they know what sort of letter he will write. This studied slight has brewed a disturbance which promises to increase and produce an angry state of things with PENDLETON's friends. The New York *News* demands that he have a chance to write a letter, and repudiates the idea that he accepted on the spot. Really, gentlemen, please settle your difficulties that the canvass may go on!

F. B. CUTTING, the eminent Democratic lawyer in New York, has written a letter declaring that the use of his name in the list of Vice-Presidents in the Union Square MCCLELLAN meeting, was wholly unauthorized, and that he is utterly opposed to the Chicago manœuvre, and intends to vote for Mr. LINCOLN.

### The Prospect.

Not in the history of politics in this country has there been so great a change as that which, as if by magic, has taken place in four weeks' time. The Union men have now steadily risen in courage and hope; their opponents have as steadily lost confidence and moral strength.—The opening of the campaign has witnessed the discomfiture of the opponents, and not the friends of the administration. It is the former that must carry the load of apprehended disaster, while the supporters of Mr. Lincoln are sustained by the buoyant hope, founded on their demonstrated ability to sweep the country in November. It is a great awakening of public opinion which has thus revolutionized feeling, and of which we see one result in the late elections. The magnitude and significance of the contest have at last fairly taken hold of the public mind; the country has roused itself to a full sense of what is going on, of the pitfall to which the democratic policy would lead it, of the importance of a stern and emphatic rebuke of all such attempts, and of the absolute necessity of vigorously sustaining the administration in which all our hopes of a durable peace and union of the States now center. The great popular movement has begun, such as we saw in 1860; a great tidal wave has set in, which the Chicago leaders can not little resist as they can the tidal wave of the ocean, and which will throw them high and dry outside of all channels of public influence. Maine and Vermont give us the marked indication of this great reflex of sentiment; we shall have enough more of the same sort before the election in November.

### McClellan's Sorrow.

Mr. Eaton, one of the speakers at the Hartford Democratic Convention, says of Gen. McClellan's arrest of the Maryland Legislature:

"I grant that it was wrong. It is indefensible; and *nobody* regrets it more than George B. McClellan himself."

It will be remembered that Gov. Seymour also declared that General McClellan was extremely sorry for this act. If this be so, why could not Gen. McClellan say so himself? The Chicago platform has put directly before him, for his indorsement or rejection, this matter of military arrests, and if he had come to regret one of the most prominent acts of his military life (one, too, which had been particularly denounced in the Chicago Convention) and thus had come into harmony with the platform, frankness and the importance of the change required that he should publicly acknowledge it. Besides, what is to be the limit of the "regrets" which McClellan's friends are going to fasten on him for the sake of getting votes? Is he sorry, also, that he was among the first to recommend a draft? Is he sorry that he advised the President in favor of emancipation? Is he sorry that he gave his voice for the uninterrupted prosecution of the war till the rebels should return to their allegiance? One might think so from many expressions of these open dissemenators of his private "regrets" are of the most reckless wing of the peace party.

### McClellan's History in the Three Sentences.

McClellan's failure as a commander, and his bankruptcy in every quality of a soldier, are history, the most shameful in the annals of American politics, and the most humiliating in military biography. Attorney General Hanna, of Indiana, recalled it recently at Indianapolis, in a speech, whose brevity and truthfulness make it a complete model. He says that "Old Abe" exhausted every appliance known to human integrity to make him a radical and successful warrior. While the people cried out to the President in the bitterness of their woe, "For God's sake, give us a General who will do something, who is equal to the demands of the hour, who will not dig the grave of the nation within the sound of the enemy's cannon—while the patience of Congress and of the Cabinet was wearing and finally wore out with the inordinate cost of vain display and of the failure of movements, Old Abe clung to him, through evil and through good report, hoping and praying he might do better. By day and by night he carried and pampered him, kicked and coaxed him, scolded and flattered him, petted him, trained him, and blanketed him, physicked and nursed him, patted and rubbed him, begged and cursed him, until finally, in the agony of despair, the worn-out President exclaimed: "He is h—l on parade, but futterly inefficient in action."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHEN General McClellan was in command of the armies of the United States, he wrote certain instructions to Gen. Buell, then commanding in Kentucky, in which he (General McClellan) said:

"*I know not I express the feelings and opinions of the PRESIDENT, when I say that we are fighting only to preserve the* INTEGRITY OF THE UNION *and the constitutional authority of the General Government.*"

Yet General McClellan intimates, and his supporters never weary of asserting that this is a "wicked Abolition war," wrong in its origin and infamous in its course. Which is which?

JOHN WENTWORTH AMONG THE HOOSIERS.—John Wentworth made one of his telling and irrefutable speeches at Valparaiso last Saturday night. He "brought down the house" by asking why the Democrats did not make peace with Jeff. Davis when they had him in Washington last, and when they knew he was about to leave for Dixie on his errand of sedition, blood and rebellion? And sure enough why didn't they? Ayo, there's the rub!

And long John made a bran new point on the Little Mackerels with regard to their regard for the slavery question. He said:—"The friends of slavery contend it is a divine institution, and that a delegate to the Chicago Convention told him he believed it originated with God, who would protect it. 'Well,' said Long John, 'this suggested a new idea, and I said to him, then let us leave it to God. Fellow-citizens, I go for that. Let us leave this institution of God to God. The fugitive slave law is repealed, and now if a nigger runs away I am for letting him run till God brings him back.'"

The Common Council of Chicago, have passed an ordinance requiring all substitute brokers in that city to pay an annual license of $500, every person enlisted by them to be credited to that city.

### Political.

A grand Union demonstration took place at Galesburg, Knox county, Ill., on Tuesday. The assembly was variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand persons. The procession occupied an hour in passing one point. There were mowing machines that said: "We mow for the Union—we will cut down traitors." There was a steam engine in operation, bearing conspicuously upon the smoke-stack, the standard-bearers on the State and National tickets. There was a blacksmith-shop, anvil, bellows and hammers, and athletic Union men fashioned the red-hot glittering iron into bands as the procession moved, surging by, with the motto overhead: "The Union—we bind it together as with a band of iron." There were wagons laden with vegetables and sanitary stores, labelled "for the Sanitary Commission," "We will not forget our brave defenders in the field." There was a corn-planter that spoke thus: "No compromise with traitors—Cotton no longer wields the sceptre—corn is king." There was a large procession of Swedes, who said: "Sweden is our mother-land, but America is the land of our adoption—Lincoln and Johnson shall and the Deacon forever." A large wagon, beautifully draped with flags, and otherwise ornamented, contained fifteen young ladies habited in red, white and blue, who waved a banner inscribed, "We will GRANT you peace."

The Chicago *Times* is trying to make capital for McCormick, the Copperhead candidate for Congress in opposition to John Wentworth, by setting forth the great indebtedness of the Western farmers to him for his invention of the "Reaper," thereupon the Chicago *Tribune* observes: "Mr. C. H. McCormick, in his efforts to make a reaping machine, *pirated* the invention of a poor New York mechanic named Obed Hussey. This invention was by far the most ingenious and valuable portion of "McCormick's Reaper," viz: the cutter. Mr. Hussey invented that remarkable arrangement of the zigzag sickle, running within iron fingers, which annually mows down the grain and hay crops of a large portion of the world. Mr. Hussey was poor, and perhaps imperfectly acquainted with his own rights in the premises. So Mr. McCormick stole it from him and called it his own. With it he built up an immense fortune, and made himself famous through all Christendom, while Mr. Hussey yet remained poor. By and by, Mr. Hussey became rich enough to assert his rights. He appealed to the laws of his country, and in a suit of almost unexampled length and magnitude, in which Mr. McCormick employed about a dozen of the ablest lawyers of the United States, Obed Hussey established his claim before the world. He proved Mr. McCormick to be an imposter, and a pirate upon other mean's intellectual beams."

A gentleman travelling between New York and Washington, says, that at one of the stations, where that had been a Copperhead meeting, some eight of the traitors surrounded a returning soldier, whom they found standing on the platform, urging him to accept and wear a McClellan medal. He indignantly refused, telling them that for three years he had been fighting better men than they or their candidates, for while the rebels were open enemies, they were secret, treacherous foes. The Copperheads becoming angry and indignant at these patriotic home thrusts, proceeded, to use their own words, to "wipe out" the soldier; but on the very first demonstration he proved to them that they had caught a Tartar. On the very first onslaught he drove them at the point of the bayonet, and then proceeded to carry out their threats, he drew a revolver and compelled the whole eight to march over the platform and form in a line adjoining it there, monuments for the finger of scorn, and for the jeers and laughter of the crowd, till the train was about to start, when he permitted them to slip away, much like whipped hounds.

The Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, last week, beautifully defined a Kentucky Copperhead to be a man that "had a double-grained love for the nigger and a double-grained hatred of the Government—a man who hates the Governments because they do negroes better than his own soul." That must be the same kind of "critter" we sometimes see here.

While the Chicago Convention was in session the rebels took an interest in the doings of said Convention, They continually annoyed our pickets to exchange papers. On the night of the 5th inst., Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri, and McClellan was nominated, at about nine o'clock the rebels sprang suddenly upon their works almost along the entire line, (the line is nearly twelve miles long,) and *gave three cheers for McClellan.*

The Charleston *Mercury*, of September 5th, says, "*It we hold our own and prevent further military successes on the part of our foes*, there is every prospect that McClellan will be elected, and his election upon the Chicago platform must lead to peace and our independence."

A correspondent with Grant's army, writing from "In front of Petersburg," says: I think it may be safely said that not an intelligent, reading man of McClellan's former friends in the army now stands by him—as he has failed to stand by them. It all turns on this single point—not that there is any objection on their part to leave their homes and fam ilies against danger from every quarter. Now you must go and take with you the old and feeble, feed and clothe them, rock them, and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather, until the mad passions of cool down, and allow the lambs and peace once more to settle on your old homes at Atlanta.

Yours, in haste,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

### General Intelligence.

The Union men of Indianapolis fired a salute on Tuesday in honor of Sheridan's victory over Early. The peace sneaks look blue over it; especially the editor of the *Sentinel*, who has so often predicted Sheridan's disastrous defeat.

A great Wigwam for the Union demonstrations at Springfield, Illinois, was dedicated last night. Speeches were made by Generals Palmer and Prentiss.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Pilot Knob, on the 16th inst., says: "Very distinctly were heard on the mountain tops at the Iron Mountains on Tuesday last, but I doubt whether you know of the closing scenes. The captain of the band, when nearly ready for starting, struck up *three cheers for the next President of the United States, Geo. B. McClellan*, and the band responded to the call with a will."

The Detroit *Advertiser* relates the following: "We were amused the other night at the attempts of one of the unwashed, whose tongue had become a little thick from the effects of his favorite beverage, to pronounce the names of the Democratic candidates. 'Hurra for McClel-n and Pen-l-t-n!' I mean for McKellan and Pelton! No, that ain't it! Hurra, I say, for McKennel and Pelton!' The poor fellow got further from the mark at every attempt until he finally gave it up in despair, exclaiming, 'Oh, d——n such a mixed-up mess! Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!'"

### Military Intelligence.

An army correspondent, writing in relation to movements about Petersburg, says that it is now thought General Grant's plan has been to so strengthen his forces as to guard his lines of communication to the Weldon Road, so that he could swing the main body of his army rapidly around to the left and completely strike the Danville or South Side Road, and thus cut the only remaining line of rebel communication leading directly South, and leave the enemy dependent upon the Lynchburg road, a precarious thoroughfare, at this time, for supplies. Another writer says that cannonading was kept up till after midnight Sunday night in the direction of our left, and rumors prevailed that the enemy had attempted to turn our left flank, but it is not unlikely that a battle may grow out of this affair.

Brigadier General David A. Russell, who fell in the battle near Winchester, was a native of New York. He graduated at West Point, in 1845. He served in the Mexican war, and was brevetted "for gallant and meritorious conduct in several actions during the guerrillas, at Pass Ovejas, National Bridge and Cerro Gordo." He has also served with distinction throughout the present war, and while in command of a army, at the time of his death, was that of Major of the 5th infantry. He was commissioned a Brigadier General of volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Hugh Kerr, Company E, 138th Pennsylvania regiment, died recently in the hospital at Washington.

A dispatch from Memphis, on the 19th inst., states that on Friday last Forrest was at Okoloona, having massed with Dick Taylor, Buford and Wirt Adams. They have 20,000 troops and ruin and devastation in their train. Here, boys, sed of old men and boys recently conscripted, and consequently quite raw. Their cavalry is in excellent condition. Their destination is said to be Mobile.

McAllister's guerrillas, numbering about 150, have committed extensive depredations in Crittenden county, Arkansas, during the last two months. The residents resolving to submit to his atrocities no longer, are arming and organizing to drive him from their midst. A skirmish occurred on Tuesday last between twenty-five of his men and about forty citizens, in which three of the former were killed and five or six wounded.

The tug boat *Royal Arch* was seized at Memphis, by the river police at the levee on Sunday, as she was preparing to leave for up the river. It is alleged she has been engaged in smuggling goods to rebels at Island No. 45, between which place and Memphis she has been running for several months, under cover of the wood and water-melon trade. Whisky, rice, tea, coffee, sugar, &c., were found on board, of which they could give no satisfactory account. A deck hand states that the officers of the boat had a standing arrangement with the rebels in the neighborhood of the Island by which they served them with necessaries at round prices, and he had frequently seen rebel officers and soldiers come aboard and buy of the officers. The boat was held in bonds to answer for smuggling.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of this week condemns the notion of an armistice at this time, and says its motto is: "The Union first; Peace next; War last; Separation never." Of the state of affairs at Petersburg, it says: "We *know* that the Lieutenant General believes he has the enemy in his grasp. We do not speak from information, but from collecting grounded on the speculations upon his movements."

A meeting of clergymen in Boston has adopted this tariff of prices for "occasional" supply: $12 per Sabbath and expenses, by societies that pay a salary of $500 to $600; $15 and expenses, by those paying from $800 to $1,200; $20 and expenses from $1,200 to $1,500; and $25 and expenses from $1,500 to $2,000.

## Another Letter by General Sherman.

### A Whole Broadside into the Whining Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
ATLANTA, GA., September 12, 1864.

*James M. Calhoun, Mayor, E. E. Rawson and S. C. Wells, Representing City Council of Atlanta:*

GENTLEMEN: I have your letter of the 11th in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my order—simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yes, hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have peace, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the lawful and constituted authorities, and armed with the sword. This we propose to do, and leave posterity to judge of the right and wrong of our cause. So far as Atlanta is concerned, I have only to say that no one rejoiced more than I at the fall of Atlanta, when I thought the armies of our friends would follow it up; but when they failed to do so, and when I learned that Hood's army was not destroyed, but had escaped to Palmetto Station, and was preparing to break up the railroad in our rear, I saw clearly that the game was lost, unless we could procure the absolute command of the city and its railroads by the inhabitants forcing their friends in the army to make peace, or abandon their cause for want of support. You cannot deny that such was the alternative plainly before us during the whole month of August. Hood's army being destroyed, Atlanta would have been worthless to us. Now that we have it, it is worth to us the value of all the railroads it covers. You cannot occupy it without them, and I don't pretend to say what the future may develop. Nor can I stop to discuss the matter. The military situation is the controlling fact, and compels us to proceed as we think best for our safety. The rebels have been pressing us for provisions, and we have been issuing to them, feeding their families, paying them extra wages, and now they have the impudence to ask us to feed them and support their families. It is unreasonable. We cannot do it. Our communications are strained to the utmost to barely maintain our armies. Every pound of bread or forage brought forward on the railroads to Atlanta, is a pound less for the armies, and the government will not permit it. Therefore, as you propose to remain in Atlanta, I must reiterate my orders that you remove your people, and that as soon as possible. You cannot have any conception of the real state of things existing between armies confronting each other, such as prevail here, or you would not ask me to feed your people. You cannot have any conception of the odds of war, and the chances of success. You cannot foresee the end or the means to accomplish it, as well as I can, and therefore must not complain that I cannot take you into my confidence as far as I would wish, were it proper and prudent to do so. I have no doubt you people of Atlanta can endure more than you have yet suffered, and can live outside of Atlanta as well as you can inside, but I cannot and will not consent to your staying here. If you prefer to remain rather than to go North, you can remain, but I cannot and will not feed you, or build houses for you, and you cannot remain in Atlanta on any conditions. All the dwellings and storehouses will be needed for our own uses, and cannot be left standing. Now that you have had notice, I will not revoke the order, unless you prefer to remain within our lines rather than within the rebel lines, and then I will only revoke it as far as to permit you to remain in Atlanta, if you choose. I repeat, then, that by the original compact of Government, the United States had certain rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished, and never will be; that the South began the war by firing on Fort Sumter, seizing our forts, arsenals, mints, custom houses, &c., &c., long before Mr. Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one jot or tittle of provocation. I, myself, have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi, hundred and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and respectfully asking, and will bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mississippi, we feed thousands upon thousands of the families of rebel soldiers left on our hands and who would not see starve. Now that war comes home to you, you feel very different—you deprecate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent car loads of soldiers and ammunition, and moulded shells and shot, into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desolated the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who asked to live in peace at their old homes, and under the government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war with a view to perfect and early success.

But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your families and fortunes against danger from every quarter. Now you must go and take with you the old and feeble, feed and clothe them, rock them, and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather, until the mad passions of cool down, and allow the lambs and peace once more to settle on your old homes at Atlanta.

Yours, in haste,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

### General Intelligence.

The sixteenth annual Michigan State Fair was inaugurated at Kalamazoo on Tuesday. Four or five regular old fashioned Kentucky races will take place during the week.

A correspondent at Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "As one of the features resulting from the war and the cotton panic, it is attracting much attention, and machinery is being brought into the State to render the raw material into fabrics for the market. A great flax mill is likely to be established at Waukesha, a flourishing town twenty miles west of this city.

The country in Wisconsin is looking finely; fall feed is excellent, and the farmers generally are likely to close the season with more cheering hopes and realizations than the outset promised.

The English have received with intense satisfaction the accounts of the arrest at New York, of Muller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs. The papers issued extra editions with additional accounts, rather an unusual thing for English newspapers to do, and it was the topic of conversation all over London.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn, N. York, last week, was 455.

An exhibition of cats is contemplated in London.

How to bring the mills of the North into connection with the cotton of the extreme Southwest is a question just now engaging the attention of the Treasury Department, and numbers of gentlemen from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis and other places. Chief special agent Mellon, of Cincinnati, is now in Washington on the same business.

The new railroad post office has been commenced between New York and Washington. Upon its success on that route depends its introduction on all the main roads in the country.

The number of deaths in New York last week was 560.

It is proposed to establish a State bureau of Statistics, in Illinois.

The Mobile *Register* of the 5th inst. says that of 57,890 deaths in the Confederate army up to June 1, 1864, among the soldiers from Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, the greatest loss, 9,506, falls to the share of Georgia, the losses of the other States ranging as follows: Alabama, 8,887; North Carolina, 8,677; Virginia, 5,911; Texas, 5,911; Mississippi, 3,039; Arkansas, 1,948; Florida, 1,119.

The proposition to build a horse railroad in Portland, Maine, on a route on which a line of omnibuses could not be supported, subjected its proprietors to the jeers of the multitude. However, said in the month of July carried 69,772 passengers, more than 2,000 a day.

The humane feelings of those refined people of the South represented by such gentry as Gen. Hood, are indicated by the following paragraph from the Meridian (Miss.) *Daily Clarion*, of August 25: "During one of Forrest's late raids days of last week, more than three hundred sick and wounded Yankees died at Andersonville. We thank Heaven for such blessings."

### Personal.

Dea. Philemon Canfield, for many years the publisher of the *Christian Secretary*, died at Hartford, last Friday, aged 78 years.

Mr. James Robb, of New Orleans, has been elected President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, at a salary of $25,000 per annum.

The death of Bartholomew Prosper Enfantin, the celebrated chief of the St. Simonians, is announced as having taken place at Paris, on the 1st of September, of apoplexy.

Colonel Wm. F. Wood, of Rockport, Indiana, formerly in command of one of the negro regiments, has received information that he has fallen heir to the vast estates of his father, lately deceased in England, and said by the Colonel to have been the wealthiest men in the dominions of her Majesty.

Dr. Raymond, Resident Physician at the County Hospital at San Francisco, California, committed suicide on Saturday.

The citizens of New York propose to give the commander of the Kearsarge a grand reception, and to present him with the picture of the action with the pirate Alabama, painted by Durand Brager.

THE political campaign throughout the North west, says the Chicago *Journal*, progresses gloriously, and gives the most flattering promise. The old watch fires have been lighted The Union meetings are largely attended, and the people are just as earnest and enthusiastic for "Old Abe" now as they were in 1860. We hear of no old Republicans who are not for Lincoln and Johnson, but hundreds of loyal Democrats who voted for Douglas refuse to go for the Chicago nominations, declaring McClellan a mere tool in the hands of rebel sympathizers. The peace men and their "Southern brethren" will be astounded at the sweeping majorities that will be rolled up for Lincoln, Liberty and the Union in these loyal Northwestern States in November.

### Remarkable Discovery in England.

The Liverpool (England) *Mercury*, contains a letter from Mr. J. P. Ashton, agent of the contractors for the iron work of the bridge crossing the Mersey, at Runcorn, Lancashire, giving an account of the discovery of a human body in a most excellent state of preservation, which must have lain in the rest of death for 1,400 years. We add the account given by Mr. Ashton:

The discovery was made in the following manner: On the 27th of August, while sinking one of our caissons, an obstacle was met with which defied the pressure exercised by our sinking apparatus. Divers were sent down, who, on removing a quantity of sand from about the base of the caisson, reported the obstacle to be a large log of wood. By help of a strong crane, and after removing the pressure from the caisson, we were enabled to draw it up to the staging, and found it to be not a log of wood, as the divers, misled by its external attributed state, had reported, but a large coffin shaped box of great strength, measuring about eight feet by three feet. The wood had become impregnated with oxide of iron, from the red sandstone, which had made it as hard as iron itself, so that it was with the greatest difficulty that we were enabled to prise open the lid. The inside, which was roughly hewn to the shape of a human body, with a large additional space at the head, was lined with a grayish, bituminous substance, and contained the body of a man in a most wonderful state of preservation. It is attired in the dress of a wealthy Roman citizen, the toga and toga both white, embroidered with purple and gold threads, the toga fastened with a handsome gold fibula. The rags of the buskins are also decked with little golden bosses. Attached to the girdle are a tablet and a golden-hilted stylus.—The *toat ensemble*, in fact, while not glaring, is rich and tasteful.

The body, though in civil dress, appears to be that of a legionary officer, as a large military cloak is swathed round it, and by its sides are a short sword [the famous Roman "gladium"] with its belt, a javelin and a vinea such as centurions used to preserve discipline among the men. A fine onyx signet ring, bearing the letters S. P. Q. R., and the figure of a wolf, is on the finger. This I conjecture to be a symbol of authority delegated by the Roman Senate, or the then reigning emperor to the bearer. The sword and belt also bear the initials S. P. Q. R. The head of the vinea is shaped into a rude resemblance to a Roman eagle.

The body has been embalmed in so skillful a manner as to preserve, even after this lapse of time, the features totally distinct. It is excessively fragile, crumbling at a touch; in fact, it has only been preserved from total destruction by the mantle and its accompaniment of aromatic plant allied to the common cauliflower, which is packed round it, keeping it steady and immovable in the coffin.

I forbear giving a more detailed account, and will proceed to mention briefly the contents of the space above the head of the corpse. A quantity of the equisetum-like herb sustains uninjured an amphora of coarse earthenware with a yellow vitreous glaze. The handles and neck are broken off, and inside it is placed—also with packthread—a beautifully executed urn of red Samian ware, containing ashes, and a small roll of vellum covered with characters which I am unable to decipher, but I believe to be saxon. Sprinkled through the ashes I however find the Roman name "Q. Sulpicius, Piso," the initials. "S. P. Q. R.," the words "legatus," "crematio," "manes," "lares," and a few others. This scroll I therefore imagine to hold the key to the enigma presented by the many anomalous appearances I have described and am about to describe.

In the amphora, beneath the urn, are a number of ornaments of gold and silver, such as were worn by Saxon females of rank; among these is a massive gold bracelet, containing a tress of glossy yellow hair. The ornaments appear to be a set, as if they had belonged to one person; and this fact, coupled with the presence of the hair, leads me to suppose the ashes contained in the urn to be those of the owner both of them and the hair.

The Amphora also contains a small packet of coins, nearly 100 in number, of which 45 are gold, and of the reigns of the Roman emperors—Honorius, dating A. D. 410, a few of Hadrian, Antonine and Severus, with earlier dates. The remaining coins are silver, probably Saxon, but owing to their mutilated and defaced condition I am unable to say positively. On one only is a date visible, viz., 465.

From these dates, as well as from the Saxon ornaments, I am inclined to refer the remains found to the latter end of the first arrival of the Saxons in Britain. The corpse may be that of one of the last emissaries of Rome to this island—of which history speaks of no political intercourse between Rome and our island at that time, he may have been connected with a religious, not a civil mission. The ashes I surmise to be those of a Saxon female. But how shall we account for the presence of the remains of a Roman and a Saxon in a common tomb? More strange still is the enshrining of the Roman and the cremation of the Saxon. The position of the coffin in the bed of the river is also strange; but an overturned boat and the shifting sands may account for this. Possibly the scroll found in the urn may give an explanation of this, and till this has been deciphered we must be content to remain in the dark.

### Other Discoveries.

A very interesting collection of ancient Buddist remains, discovered by Mr. E. Harris at Sultanpunge, on the Ganges, whilst engaged in some engineering operations, has just arrived in England. Among the objects of interest discovered in the ruins excavated (supposed to be a Vihar or Buddhist Monastery) is a colossal image of copper, seven feet six inches in height, weighing upwards of a ton, and shipposed to be more than two thousand years old. There are also several smaller figures, both in stone and copper, the latter some of which show that they must have belonged to the second or third century; some coins, a copper vase, the metal of which has quite decayed, some baked clay slabs thickly covered with writing, &c. The collection is at present in the museum of the Royal Asiatic Society, where plans and sections of the excavations have also been deposited.

### Admiral Farragut's Early Training.

A very interesting letter on the subject of Admiral Farragut's early training, and the manner in which he acquitted himself in the early days of the country, has been addressed to the Cambridge (Mass.,) *Chronicle*, by Charles Foisom, from which we take the following extract:

In the year 1816 a new ship of the line was about to sail from Boston for a cruise in the Mediterranean. At the last moment the United States (where I was then a young member of the government) was applied to for a chaplain, with a special regard to the the instruction of midshipmen, and as no one on naval character was attached to the ship, for their professional training. This was before the days of Bancroft's Naval School, and I was dispatched, I may almost say, as an emissary from the University; for I was to return to my place there to report how I found her to be treated by the executive officer of the ship, the immediate administrative authority in our family of over seven hundred persons, was a gentleman whose name is familiar to the records of the University as an admitted member, though he never began residence. He at once put me into a pantry, and in my leisure hours I read a few cases the affections of my pupils; and he lives to rejoice with me in whatever success has attained them. Among them was one then in his early teens, who had been enrolled in the navy as a midshipman almost in his childhood. He had already served through a most eventful period of his professional life under the benefactor who had procured his warrant. The history of that first period might close with the following extract from Captain Porter's account of the capture of the Essex after one of the severest engagements on record: "Midshipmen Farragut and Ogden exerted themselves in the performance of their respective duties, and gave an earnest of their value to the service. ..... They are too young to be mentioned for promotion."

"D. G. Farragut, *slightly wounded.*"

I describe him as he now appeared to me by one word, "Ariel." Suffice it to say, that I became deeply interested in him. my pupil, on shipboard, for nearly two years; and when I was about to leave the ship, to take charge of a consular post, I found that it had been arranged, without the knowledge of either of us at the suggestion, I think, of the executive officer, that Farragut should receive a furlough and accompany me, if I would consent to take charge of him. Our mutual joy was complete. The intent was, that I should be literally "his guide, philosopher, and friend," acting according to my own discretion, but officially accountable for him to his superior officer (for I had resigned my place in the Navy). While clothed with this complete authority, I do not remember that I ever issued an "order," or had occasion to make a suggestion that amounted to a reproof. All needed control was that of elder over an affectionate younger brother.

He was now introduced to entire new scenes and had social advantages which compensated for his former too exclusive sea life. He had found a home on shore, and every type of European civilization and manners in the families of the consuls of different nations. In all of them my young countryman was the delight of old and young. This had always been among his chief moral dangers; but here he learned to be more guarded. Here, too, he began to form and settled his definition of true glory—glory, the idol of his profession—if not in the exact words of Cicero, at least in the sense we now thought. Our familiar walks and rides were so many lessons in ancient history; and the lover of historical parallels will be gratified to know, that we possibly somewhat dwelt on the very spot where the boy Hannibal took the oath that consecrated him to the defence of his country.

But all this was to last hardly a year. There were signs of a coming pestilence, not to be mistaken. Communication with Europe would soon be entirely cut off. His field of duty was not here; he was not to be subjected to risk of this sort; and, along with a family of Danish friends, he passed over to Italy, and "returned to duty" as a midshipman.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER ON MCCLELLAN'S LETTER.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14th

### Foreign Gossip.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* (August 20th) says: Although this is the dead season of the year, the tradesmen of Paris are in general well employed, and in some branches there is a deficiency of skilled workmen. The manufacturers of chymical produce have more orders on hand than they can execute for some time to come. Perfumers are short of hands. Brewers and distillers have but a small stock on hand, and are busily employed in replacing it. The remarkable abundance of fruit has caused a greater quantity to be preserved than usual. Several machine makers are beginning already to prepare for the next universal exhibition.

Wm. Peebles, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Belfast, writes a note to the London *Times*, accompanying it with a series of resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Grand Lodge in Orange Hall, Belfast, on Thursday, the 25th of August. They repudiate the rioters and disavow all connections with them; set forth that the Orange Institution was organized for the purpose of promoting Protestant principles, upholding the Crown and Constitution, and maintaing law and order; and that it is utterly opposed to all illegal and disorderly proceedings in this State, or to any encouragement of the same as inconsistent with its recognized principles. They also set forth that so far from having anything to do with the recent riots, they have done all in their power to maintain and restore the public peace, a large number of the members of the private lodges, as well as of the Grand Lodge, having placed their services as special constables at the disposal of the magistrates, and in other respects exerted their influence to repress the prevalent disorders.

There are at present residing in the same mansion in Cardiganshire three sisters, whose united ages fall but 17 years short of three centuries. The sisters have reached the respective ages of 92, 94 and 97 years, and are one and all in the enjoyment of good health and unimpaired faculities. Even the oldest of the three is able at present to dispense with the use of spectacles in reading—a circumstance almost unprecedented at such ripe age.

Kings and Queens, Princess and Princesses share the universal migratory fever of the season, and are running up and down the Continent. All the leaves of the "Almanac de Gotha" are, metaphorically, loose; the thrones are covered up with calico, and the crowns and sceptres put away in the strong boxes. In Dahomey and Burman the superstition lingers still, that Royal personages are altogether of another race from the non-royal, and that, when his Majesty desires to sneeze or cough, the court must be instantly cleared, lest vulgar ears or eyes should take "the ansinted" for human. But European princes and people have outgrown this view of Royalty—except in Prussia. Reigning is recognized as rather hard word, especially in constitutional countries, and royal folks expect and take their "outing" regularly as other people. The King of Spain went to Versailles; the Prince of Italy is on his way northwards; Prince Napoleon is in Scotland; Baden-Baden is full of the bluest blood; and our own Queen passes her summer at Osborne or Balmoral. The contemplated visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales has been talked of for a long time, and is now known to be upon the eve of fulfilment. Their Royal Highnesses will embark at Leith on the first or second of September for Copenhagen, in the royal yacht Osborne. The frigate Aurora, commanded by Captain Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, is already under orders at Spithead to accompany them, and Salamis, a fast dispatch vessel of her Majesty's navy, will also join the holiday flotilla. We think the destination of the visit has been already well approved by the public. The Prince and Princess might have chosen a more attractive and less familiar route for an autumn tour; they would have been but too welcome at the gay doings of St. Cloud and Versailles; and in September the southern cities of Europe are certainly pleasanter than foggy and chilly Copenhagen.—*London Telegraph, Aug. 24.*

The following crisp item in reference to the King of Greece is from a letter written by an English Philhellene, which appeared in the London *News:* "King George performs no duty, and, what is much worse, is not taking any measure that can fit him for performing his political duty at some future period. By those who are much in his company he is said to have an active and intelligent mind, but his education appears to have been either neglected or mismanaged. He knows little of Greece, past or present, nothing at all of political science or the practice of administration, and has no desire to learn. He does not hold regular cabinet councils, and you know that the Cabinet in Greece, as it really ought to be in centralised monarchies, is a recognized constitutional body in the State. All agree that King George is very libe. He thinks seriously of nothing but amusing himself, and his only intellectual pursuit is reading the novels of Paul de Kock and Alexander Dumas. He has hitherto done no service to Greece except coming to the country; but he has done England a very great service by repudiating all connection with the British Goeernment."

An old lady, named Miss Reid, of Kirkaldy in Scotland, was some time since put in charge of her nephew, a Mr. Arnot, who received about £3 per week for keeping her. He stripped her absolutely naked and locked her up in a room, where she was recently discovered by the authorities, nearly worn to a skeleton. Miss Reid is ninety years of age, and, without a wonderful constitution, could never have survived such treatment. The neighbors gather in front of Arnot's house regularly, and hoot and howl.

The following letter from Barnum appears in the *Royal Gazette*, at Georgetown, British Guinea, July 26, and shows that the great showman is awake:—"Barnum's American Museum, New York, April 8, 1854. Sir—A man called on me to-day to say that there is a living *lusus naturæ* in Demerara, known as the Turtle-woman, being a woman whose lower limbs resemble a turtle, or tortoise. I take the liberty to write this to ask you if you will have the goodness to obtain for me a full and detailed description of this creature, including the manner of her locomotion, and whether or not the public exhibition of her would be disgusting, or create too much sympathy among the auditors; also (if she is a proper object of exhibition) what sum it would cost me to obtain her, for life; and being bound always to see her well cared for. I shall be happy to hand to any person you name here a sufficient sum to remunerate you for your trouble in this matter. If there is any other living object in your region which would be worth exhibitinghere I shall be glad to know it.—Very truly yours, P. T. Barnum."


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J. J. BENDER & CO.,
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dec8-tf

**DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August inst.
ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of the Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED** will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.
sept20:tlmd

**DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firm of GEORGE MUELLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George Mueller having disposed of his entire interest in the same to the new firm of GEORGE SCHMIDERMANTEL, who will settle all debts, and alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firm.
GEORGE MUELLER,
GEORGE SCHEIDEMANTEL.
se21-3t

**FEATHERS.**
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
D. H. KEMP,
jy9 cor. of Liberty street.


## DENTISTRY.


**DENTISTRY.**
**QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,**
276 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is secured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $6 and up.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; set $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.
Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au26


## AMUSEMENTS.


**PITTSBURGH THEATRE.**
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....Wm. Henderson.
Benefit of the young and talented Actress
**ETTIE HENDERSON,**
who has been greeted nightly by a larger number of people than ever assembled within the walls of the Pittsburgh Theater for years. She will appear this evening as Capitola, as played by her in all the principal cities of Great Britain and America.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the thrilling five act play entitled the
HIDDEN HAND.
Capitola, with songs.....Ettie Henderson.
To conclude with the
SWISS SWANS.

**FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,**
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
**Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.**
Change of Performance
**Every Night at the Melodeon.**
MELODEON.
se15

**LAKE & Co.'s**
MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
The Model Exhibition of America for 1864.
THE SUPERB FORTY-HORSE TEAM
AND DOLPHIN CHARIOT!
constituting the most dashing and brilliant equipage ever attached to a traveling or stationary Exhibition.
The pair of prancing steeds, magnificently caparisoned and driven by HENRY DERR, will precede the grand cortege into each place of exhibition; the unlicensed Band, under the direction of Professor HERMAN LUDWIG, meanwhile awakening the musical echoes with exquisite harmony.
A CHALLENGE OF
**$10,000!**
Deposited in the First National Bank of Cincinnati, is thus widely promulgated, that we have
THE MOST SUPERB OUTFIT,
THE FINEST STUD OF HORSES,
THE BEST EDUCATED MULES,
And, beyond any other establishment, the most brilliant
GALAXY OF STARS!
Will exhibit at Allegheny City, MONDAY, Sept. 26, 1864.
Location—East Common and Ohio street.
Pittsburg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, and October 1st, 1864.
Location—Red Lion Lots.
Performances Day and Evening.
Admission.....50 cents.
Children under ten years of age.....25 cents.
se19-12t

**MASONIC HALL.**
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
**Commencing Monday, September 26th.**
Return of the Favorites.
**SAM. SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS,**
**Brass Band and Burlesque Opera Troupe**
THE HEROS OF A HEMISPHERE,
THE GREAT IRON CLADS.
Will appear as above, introducing an entire new programme not yet copied by their many imitators.
Remember the date, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.
Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
SAM. SHARPLEY, Manager.
FRANK CILLEY, Agent. se16-6w

**M. DELONG'S**
**Fashionable Dancing Academy,**
NO. 92 FOURTH STREET.
**IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.**
Gents' evening class, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 8 to 10 p.m. Masters' and misses' class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 5 p.m. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores. se23-6w

**CITY BILL POSTER.**
**JAMES THACKREY,**
**160 Pennsylvania avenue.**
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jy8-1y


## CLOTHING.


**BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.**
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and**
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
**No. 166** Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Glengrove Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

**H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,**
**82** *WOOD STREET,*
**MERCHANT TAILORS**
AND DEALERS IN
**MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.**
An entire new stock
**UNDERCLOTHING.**
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

**BISSELL'S BLOCK**
**WM. H. McGEE,**
**No. 10 St. Clair Street,**
**WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF** Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

**JOHN S. LEE,**
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**
AND DEALER IN
**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**
**No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.**
my 18

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**
**GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS**
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
**A Full and Complete Assortment**
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
138 Smithfield St., forth door from Virgin Alley.

**BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.**—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
**BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,**
for
GENTS, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on former prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au6 No. 84 Market street.


## SUMMER RESORTS.


**THE NATIONAL HOUSE,**
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKeesport, September, 1863.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
September 17th, 1864.
**ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.**
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified that an election for three Trustees of said Company, to serve for the term of three years, and one Trustee to serve for the term of one year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October, 1864, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, p. m.
JAS. M. CHRISTY,
se17-2w Treasurer.

**COOPERS and CARPENTERS TOOLS**
for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se8 138 Wood street.

**WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEIPS,**
for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se8 138 Wood street.


## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.


**THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY** gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, last, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

**SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.**
IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and is *exempt* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

**Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.**
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent, per annum.

**Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.**
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
*SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE RECEIVED* by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.
**And all Respectable Banks and Bankers**
throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-dmdaw


## GROCERS.


**T. C. JENKINS,**
**Commission Merchant**
**and Purchasing Agent.**
DEALER IN
**Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.**
Orders filled for all merchandise. Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondences.
*Pittsburgh References:*—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

**RIDER & CLARK,**
**Commission Merchants**
AND FACTORS IN
**PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,**
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
68 Water and 182 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
**GRAFF & REITER,**
**Produce and Commission Merchants,**
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
**Dealers in Produce generally.**
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

**R. HONEGGER.**
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
**CATAWBA**
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
**Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.**
au18-1y

**IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT**
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
*ALLEGHENY CITY.*
200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 3 years old.
10 " " " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
25 " Port Wine.
18 " Blackberry Brandy.
18 " Cherry " "
18 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

**CHARLES C. BALSLEY,**
**Produce and Commission Merchant,**
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
**No. 179 Liberty street,**
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

**IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT**
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
160 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef.
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.
**J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,**
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

**WILLIAM BAGALEY**
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pitts'g
**MILLER & RICKETSON,**
**Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,**
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

O. R. JONES.....O. R. JONES
**GEORGE R. JONES & SON,**
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND ROAD FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se6

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
**JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,** SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
**WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,**
**27 & 29** Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.
jn1


## WALL PAPER.


**THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST** stock of WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand at
FORSTER & SCHWARTZ,
se22-g-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

**PANEL PAPERS** — For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors. at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
ap23 WM. R. HUGHES.


## PRINTING


**W. S. HAVEN,**
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND RULING STONER,
2 Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se2

**KREBS & BRO.,**
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22-1y

**CHANGE OF BASE.—**
**MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,**
**COKE, COAL AND LIME.**
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the connection of Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Commons. Allegheny. jly4

**TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,**
AND
**APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,**
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Canes, &c., in this city.
ITO HELMOLD 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to him Helmold. se24-1y


## DENTISTRY.


**TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.**
**ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.**
Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my offices, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Several first-class Assistants always in attendance thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.
Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.
N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au15


## FINANCIAL.


**THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,**
**STOCK BROKERS,**
**27 Wood street,**
*PITTSBURGH.*
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
**OIL STOCKS,**
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

**THIRD NATIONAL BANK**
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
**U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,**
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
**OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19:tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

**U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.**
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au16:4m Wood and Third streets.

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF** PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the name of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive deposits on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash't.
se7

**U. S. 7-30 BONDS.**
**THE SUBSCRIBERS** are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the 15th of August. Parties depositing $50 who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable on demand, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy20 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

**U. S. 10-40 LOAN.**—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh8-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

**GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates**
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.


## FOUNDRIES.


**LIGHT IRON CASTINGS**
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
**PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,**
**Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,**
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

**S. S. FOWLER & CO.,**
**Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,**
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**FULTON FOUNDRY.—**
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
**JOSEPH FENNOCK, Proprietor.**
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes; Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

**THE HERON WORKS,**
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
**Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.**
feb1ly

**UTILITY WORKS,**
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
**SMITH, PARK & CO.,**
**NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,**
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

**FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—**
**CHARLES KNAP,**
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

**WM. G. PRICE,** BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.
**JOSEPH S. FINCH,**
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
**Copper-Distilled**
**Pure Rye Whisky,**
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
**FIRST STREET,**
*PITTSBURGH.*
se13-6m

**GROCERIES—**
15 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
50 " P. R. do.
75 " Cuba do.
100 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
175 " Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
125 bags Rio Coffee.
25 " Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
200 boxes 6's, 10's, 12's and Navy Tobacco.
30 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
20 kegs S. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
au20 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

**FOR SALE.**
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 8 tons, also one weighing about ¾ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-4f Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

**CHAS. H. SUPER,**
**Druggist and Pharmaceutist,**
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.


## INSURANCE.


**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,**
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,).....5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years, 1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.
*References in Pittsburgh*—Hon. Thos. M. Hays, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wylie Boyce, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehrett, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. Methot, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vandyke, M. Whitmore, *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent.
jy19-1y 97 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

**PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,**
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
**Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire** on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Merchandise generally.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
**Directors:**
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CHAS. S. BRADLEY, | JAMES RUSSELL,
GEO. B. JONES, | C. HARMON LOWE,
WM. B. HAYS, | CHAS. ARBUCKLE,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

**ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY** OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 47 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOS, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.
**Directors.**
ISAAC JONES, | JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY, | Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS, | R. R. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY, | Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR., | R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FARNESTOCK, | ROBERT H. DAVIS.
se8-1y

**CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF** PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
**Directors:**
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JAMES R. PARKE, JR., | JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON, | S. HARBAUGH,
B. F.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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# Finance and Trade.

## BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

**Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.**

TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY AT THE BOARD.

| | | Bids. | Ask'd. | Sales |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | U. S. 5-20 | | 111 | |
| 1,000 | " Cert. of Indebt... | 94½ | | |
| 1,000 | " 10-40 | | 99 | |
| 5,000 | Connellsville 6s | 88¼ | | |
| 75 | Shs. Birmingham Gas | 31¼ | | |
| 10 | " Pittsburgh Ins. | 33 | | |
| 100 | " Ally Valley R. R. | 11 | | |
| 8 | " Connellsv'e (Ins.) | 14½ | | |
| 50 | " " | 15 | | |
| 10 | " " | 15¼ | | |
| 10 | " " | 15 | | |
| 20 | " Citizens' Bank | 70 | | |
| 20 | " M. & M. " | 59½ | | |
| 32 | " Allegheny " | 60 | | |
| 150 | " Lucesco Oil | 25 | | |
| 100 | " Ally & Phila | 13 | | |
| 150 | " Columbia | 92 | | |
| 200 | " Ohio Valley | 2 | | |
| 400 | " | 1¾ | | |
| 500 | " Stella | 1¾ | | |
| 100 | " Federal | 1¾ | | |
| 300 | " Fayette | 1¾ | | |
| 50 | " Fleming & Blood | 4¾ | | |
| 100 | " | 4¾ | | |
| 1,300 | " Cherry Run Cen | 1⅜ | | |
| 100 | " " | | | 1⅜ |
| 100 | " Phillips | | | 6¾ |
| 150 | " " | | | 6¾ |
| 200 | " Eldorado | | | 2¾ |
| 50 | " Noble & Delem'r | | | 15¾ |
| 100 | " Densmore | 12 | | |
| 100 | " " | 12¼ | | |
| 100 | " Merchants | | | 1¾ |
| 100 | " " | | | 1¾ |
| 100 | " Oil Basin | | | 12 |
| 100 | " West Virginia | | | 2 |
| 100 | " Mineral Copper | | | 31 |
| 20 | " Cliff | | | 83 |
| 200 | " Linden | | | 4¼ |

### Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

| Par Val. | Latest Sales. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 1.0 | second National | |
| 1.0 | Third National | |
| 1.0 | Fourth National | |
| 50 | Exchange | |
| 50 | Citizens | |
| 50 | Pittsburgh | |
| 50 | Allegheny | |
| 50 | Mechanics | |
| 50 | Metropolitan | |
| 50 | Mechanic Street | |
| 50 | Birmingham | |

RAILROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50 | Allegheny Valley | No Div. |
| 50 | Penna. Central | |
| 100 | Fort Wayne | Div. Aug. 2½ ₱ ct. |
| 50 | Cleveland | No Div. |
| 50 | Connellsville | |
| 50 | do (preferred) | |
| 50 | Steubenville | |
| 50 | Charleroi | |
| 50 | Hempfield | |
| 50 | Alleg'y & Manch'ter | |
| 25 | Birmingham | |
| 50 | Chartiers | |

GAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50 | Pittsburgh | Div. July $2 50 |
| 25 | Allegheny | " May $1 00 |
| 25 | Birmingham | " June $ ₱ ct. |

GLASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25 | National | |
| 50 | North American | |
| 50 | Pittsburgh | Div. Sept. 1 ₱ ct. |
| 50 | Allegheny and Pitts. | Div. " 2 ₱ ct. |
| 50 | Columbia | Div. Sept. 5 ₱ ct. |
| 1 | Iron City | |
| 2 | Horse Neck | |
| 5 | Sterling | |
| 5 | Federal | |
| 20 | Acme | |
| 5 | Whitely Creek | |
| 5 | Fayette | |
| 5 | Fleming & Blood farm | Div. Sept. 2 ₱ ct. |
| 5 | Olmstead | |
| 10 | Rynd farm | |
| 10 | Peebles | |
| | Philip | |
| | Ohio Valley | |
| | Ed Dorrah | |
| | Cherry Run Central | |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50 | Pitts. & Greens. Turn. | |
| 50 | Monga'ela Navig'n | Div. July $2 50 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Allegheny County 6s | Coupons Jan'y & July. |
| Pittsburgh 6s | do do do |
| " 6s | do do do |
| Allegheny City 6s | do do do |
| " 6s | do do do |
| Alleg'y V. R. R. 7s | do April and Oct. |
| Connellsville R.R. 6s | do Feb'y and Aug. |
| Steub. R.R. 8s | |
| Alleg'y county 6s | |
| Pitt'gh County 6s | |

THURSDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The "Bankers and Broker's Board" is in a fair way of becoming a permanent and useful institution. We learn that several of our most active financial men were elected members today, and the list of members promises soon to embrace all our banks and banking houses—in fact it will become necessary for all such to be represented in it in order to do justice to the interests of their institution. Having, as we learn now, completed their organization, Constitution and Byelaws, a short session of half an hour suffices for calling over the list and making transactions, and even those who have nothing either to buy or sell, can profitably spend that much time in daily intercourse with their financial brethren.

—The following list comprise the sales of Stocks at McClellan's last evening:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Shs. Dalzell | | 10 |
| 100 | " Phillips | | 5¾ |
| 100 | " do | | 6 |
| 50 | " Fleming & Blood | | 4¼ |
| 100 | " Eldorado | | 2½ |
| 100 | " Horse Neck | | 1¾ |
| 300 | " Cherry Run Central | | 1¾ |
| 200 | " Ohio Valley | | 1⅞ |
| 350 | " Federal | | 1⅞ |
| 50 | " Merchants | | 1¾ |
| 0 | " Stella | | 1¾ |

—Steady decline in gold is a most gratifying event. The brilliant victories of Sherman and Sheridan are a stunning blow to gold gamblers. Confidence will be restored only in times of the darkest national gloom, when general despondency prevails, and under the depression the people are victimized. The political and military horizon, and consequently the financial aspect of the country, is indeed encouraging. The long reign of high prices is evidently tottering, and as the prospect of military success brightens, the business of the country is resuming a more healthful appearance. The reduction of the currency will certainly follow in the wake of military success, and with this will come the re-establishment of the specie basis. Gold began its downward course even before the fall of Atlanta, and it has since shown evident signs of further retrogression.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday says: Gold opened weak this morning and up to noon showed a declining tendency. There is a disposition among the large holders to sell; but they find it impossible to dispose of any considerable amounts without breaking down the market. Large offers are made on sellers' options, of 30 to 60 days at 2@3 below the current rates.

—Statements are going the round of the press representing that the product of the Pennsylvania oil wells for the current year shows a large decrease on that of 1863, indicating a probable failure in the subterranean supply. Setting aside the natural improbability of such an early exhaustion of what is clearly immense natural resource, co-extensive with the great coal fields, there is nothing in the figures of the oil trade to support such representations. The receipts and exports at the different markets are, thus far, fully equal to the figures of last year.

At New York the receipts from Jan. 1 to Sept. 17 were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1-64 | | bbls 527,815 |
| 1863 | | 562,413 |
| Increase | | 25,402 |

The export during the same period has been:

| | 1864. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| From New York | galls. 15,518,435 | 14,767,448 |
| From Boston | 1,110,000 | 1,577,760 |
| From Philadelphia | 5,141,767 | 4,389,899 |
| From Baltimore | 647,841 | 779,792 |
| From Portland | 5,356 | 288,567 |
| Total export from the U. S. | 22,546,857 | 21,850,331 |
| Same time 1863 | galls. 6,242,914 | |

Thus it appears that the total export up to latest dates, exceeds that of 1863 by 1,157,826 gallons, and that of 1862 by 16,303,943 gallons. At the same time the stock in port is large and accumulating, being, at the beginning of this month, over 100,000 barrels. These facts are a sufficient correction of a representation of a falling off in the yield of this now important article of commerce.

—At Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 15, Union and Planters Bank, 85@87c; Bank of Tennessee, 70@73c., and same demand; Bank of Chattanooga, 25@30c., and Bank of West Tennessee, 40@45 cents. Southern money, viz: all so-considered solvent Banks of Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, from 35 to 40 cents, and but ill the demand.

—New and dangerous counterfeit $10 notes on the Sandusky City Bank, Sandusky, Ohio, are in circulation. They are dated April 20th, 1864, and countersigned by J. S. Cook, Registrar. They are an exact imitation of the genuine, and splendidly done. Better refuse all 10s on this bank.

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Friday, Sept. 23, 1864.

Business yesterday presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The demand was principally local. Prices generally were unchanged. The weather for some time past has been pleasant. Our rivers are about at a stand, with a rise reported coming down the Alleghany. On the wharf we note a fair amount of activity. The boats, by taking their turn, manage to pick up a paying trip. The Glide No. 3 is filling up for Cincinnati. She will have dispatch. The Lizzie Martin is loading for the same port. The Silver Cloud No. 3 is announced for St. Louis. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Kate B. Porter will load for Cincinnati in turn. The Columbia is due from St. Louis. The Kate Putnam, from St. Louis, had a fine trip. The Julia will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville on Saturday, at 4 P. M. A number of boats are due, which will probably arrive today. The sales that came under our notice were the following:

ASHES—The market was firm with a fair demand for the various descriptions. Sold: Asi—Sales 6 tons at 7¼@8c. Pots range at 12@13c. Pearls, 15@16c. The stock on hand is not large.

OILS—The market was steady with a fair amount of transactions. Lard Oil—No. 1 ranges at $1 85@1 90; No. 2 $1 80@1 85. Linseed sold at $1 70@1 75.

CANDLES—The market continues firm with a fair demand, at the following prices ₱ lb: Mould, 23; Dipped, 23; Crystaline, 35; Star, 35.

SOAPS—Market steady, with a fair demand at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemical Olive Soap | ₱ lb 11 |
| Common Rosin do | 10 |
| Palm and German do | 13 |
| Variegated Friend to Women | ₱ bar 15 |
| Yellow Detursive | ₱ bar 16 |
| Castile and Variegated Toilet | ₱ lb 20 |
| Oppodildoc | 20 |
| Barber's Soap | ₱ doz $2 00 |

The Chemical, Olive, Variegated Friend to Women, Castile, Yellow Detursive, and Barber's Soaps are manufactured by the Sawyers, and by no other house in this city.

GRAIN—The market was not very active and the receipts of certain descriptions are on the increase. Prices have undergone no particular change. Oats seem to hold its own and we note sales of 300 bushels, at the depot at 86@90c., and 42@ do, from store, at 95c. Corn was unchanged and sales regular at depot at $1 50@1 53. Sales from store at $1 60. Wheat was steady but not very active, and owing to light receipts prices were unchanged. We omit them. Barley was steady, with sales at $2 ₱ bu.

FLOUR—The market presented no change worthy of note. The receipts were moderate and so were the sales. Holders are firm in their views and are not disposed to give way. Sales in family—sales of 100 bbls, on the landing at $10 75. Regular sales were made from store at $11@11 25 per bbl.

BACON—The market was steady with a good demand. The stock on hand is fast disappearing. As prices have undergone no change, and the sales were limited, we omit the figures.

BUTTER—The market at present is in advance of the demand. We quote nominally at 35@40.

APPLES—Were not active. Small sales were made at prices ranging from $6 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales 25 boxes W. R., at 22@23c, and 30 do Hamburg at 22c.

FISH—Prices were steady. Sales of 240 boxes at $3 00@3 50.

OIL BARREL—Market firm. Sales of 5 tons at $70 per ton.

GROCERIES—The market was unchanged as regards prices or demand. We omit figures.

### Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 21, 1864.

The market since our last has presented no new feature. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Of certain descriptions the receipts were large, and poor qualities were offered freely whilst good fat cattle were sought after, and sales being fully up to those of last week. The principle portion of all the stock that arrived was forwarded East.

HOGS—Notwithstanding the heavy receipts, sales were quite limited, and drovers preferred stopping East. Mr. Sheeler bought 230 head of Mr. Gorsuch, at $14 ₱ cwt. These are selected steep figures, and a heavy advance.

SHEEP—The offerings were small, and the sales made were at an advance over last week's prices. The only sales we could learn of were as below.

The official account of receipts were as follows:

| | Last week. | This week. |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 3,017 | 5,306 |
| Sheep | 2,479 | 3,750 |
| Mules | 110 | 275 |
| Hogs | 8,916 | 8,800 |
| Horses | 128 | 107 |

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

M Sheeler bought 117 head, $7 12.
M Sneeler " 41 " 5 00.
M Sheeler " 20 " 6 62.
J H Glass " 65 " 6 00@6 50.
J H Glass sold 35 head at 6 50.
N Wernitz sold 140 head at 5 00@6 50.
Wernitz sold 20 head Extra, at $ 00.
Wm Fuller sold 100 head at 7 00.
Wm Fuller sold 50 head at 6 50@7 00.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

A H Glass sold 200 head at $6 75.
M Sheeler sold 225 head at 7 75.

## ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1864.

The receipts of Cattle were quite large during the past week, amounting to about 1,200 head, but the bulk of them were sold at about previous quotations. Stock Cattle sold at from 3½@4½, while fine heavy brought from 6@7½, several lots sold to go East.

SHEEP were in light supply, and are quoted firm at from $6 to $7 per cwt., gross.

Hogs—Firm and higher, with sales at $12 to $14 ₱ cwt., gross.

CATTLE SALES.

W. D. Torbet, 34 head at 6½c ₱ lb.
J McAllister, 10 head at 4½@7c ₱ lb.
J McCammont, 16 head at ₱ lb.
J G Cannon, 62 head at $5 ₱ 6.
J W Phillips, 70 head at 4½@5½c ₱ lb.
W Koontz, 39 head at 4½c ₱ lb.
W Young, 20 head at 4½c ₱ lb.
Nicholas & Carr, 37 head at 4@5½c ₱ lb.
C Marks & Co, 40 head at 5½c ₱ lb.
Kroueh & Rothchilds, 110 head at 4@5½c ₱ lb.

### New York Grocery Market.

September 20.

COFFEE—The market is steady but quiet on our quotations. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rio, Prime | 4 months — | @ 46 |
| Rio, Good | " | 45 @ 45½ |
| Rio, Fair | " | 44 @ 44½ |
| Rio, Ordinary | " | 42 @ 43 |
| Rio, Fair to good cargoes | " | 42½@ 43 |
| Java, Mats and Bags | " | 55 @ 56 |
| Maracaibo | " | 44 @ 46 |
| Laguayra | " | 44 @ 46 |
| Jamaica | cash | @ 41 |

Stock of Rio and Santos on the 29th September, 1864 ..... bags 129,685
Stock of Java ..... Mats 20,077
Stock of Java ..... Gov. bags 50—21,237
Stock of Bahal ..... bags 8,216
Stock of Maracaibo ..... 16,511
Stock of Laguayra ..... 5,245
Stock of St. Domingo ..... 3,407
Stock of other descriptions ..... 8,523

Total ..... 192,881

SUGAR—Continues very dull, with sales since our last of only 25 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 9½c. Refined are without decided change.

MOLASSES—The market is very dull and prices are nominally unchanged.

### Cotton in New Orleans.

September 9—a. m.

The market continues at a stand still, and we have not a sale to notice. A list classing strict good ordinary to low middling was offered at $1 76@1 80, which is about the under last Friday's currency. There is but little inquiry, and that at still greater concessions. The market is still so nominal that we forbear quotations. The week's sales sum up barely 500 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1864 | | 4,575 |
| Received this week | 226 | |
| Received Previously | | |
| | | 226 |
| Total | | 4,801 |
| Exported past week | 1,388 | |
| Exported Previously | | 1,388 |
| Stock on hand not cleared | | 3,413 |

### Cincinnati Lumber Market.

The trade in Lumber in the yards is fair. No change in quotations for stuff at the yards is reported.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3d Common | $35@37 50 | per M |
| 2d " | 45@ | " " |
| 1st Common | 55@ | " " |
| Clear | 65@70 | " " |
| Hemlock | 35@ | " " |
| Fencing Boards | 40@ | " " |
| Culled Posts | 35@40 | " 100 |
| 3d Common Flooring | 60@ | " M |
| 1st Common " | 65@70 | " " |
| 3d Com'n Weather-board'g rough | 2@ | " " |
| 1st Common " | 30@ | " " |
| Pine Joists and Timbers | 45@ | " " |
| Shingles, No. 1, 18-inch | 7 @ 8 | " " |
| " 2 " | 6 @ | " " |
| Lath | 60@ | " " |

### Louisville Tobacco Market.

September 20.

The sales at the warehouses were only 66 hhds, with none offered at the Louisville. The prices obtained at the Picket were 1 hhd low grade at $6 75, 9 hhds ground lugs at $10 to $11 25, 2 do at $12 to $15, 2 at $16 to $16 75, 1 at $17 50, and one of fair leaf at $25. The sales at the Smith street were 3 hhds at $8 20 to $9 15, 12 hhds at $10 to $12, 6 at $12 50 to $14 75, 3 at $16 75 to $18 75, and 2 at $20 25 and $21 75. At the Boone warehouse 1 hhd sold at $7 10, 6 at $8 to $9 60, 8 hhds at $10 to $11 75, 1 at $12 50, 1 at $17 50, 2 at $21 50 to $22 50, and 1 at $36 50.

### St. Louis Tobacco Market.

September 20.

The market is without activity, with a fair demand at early prices. Holders appear firm, and rejected bids on 35 hhds. Sales include 5 hhds stems from $3 @ to $5; 4 scrap $2 @ to $6; 7 green lug at $10; 16 factory lugs at $10 25 to $12; 2 planters' $12@11; 3 common shipping leaf $15 50 to $18 25; 4 medium do $19 75 to $20 50; 11 good and fine do $7 to $35 50; 2 medium and good manufacturing $30@40 75, and 12 boxes $7 90 to $26 ₱ 100 lbs.

### Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

September 21.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse were as follows: 30 hhds and 50 boxes, viz: 2 at $7 50; 3 at $8; 2 at $8 25; 1 at $8; 3 at $11 50; 2 at $12; 2 at $12 50; 1 at $13; 2 at $20 25; 1 at $23; 1 at $24 25; 1 at $27 50; 10 hhds Virginia Leaf and Lugs; 2 at $13; 2 at $14 25; 1 at $20; 1 at $30; 2 at $32; 1 at $47 25. 50 boxes Ohio low grades at prices ranging from $5 50 to $20 25. Receipts moderate.

### Providence Market.

September 19.

Printing Cloths: No sales this week. Cotton; sales have been light during the week, and middlings closed dull at $1 80@1 81. Wool market quiet; prices unchanged.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, September 23, 1864.

Business yesterday was inactive for the best of all reasons—there were no stocks to operate with. The heavy sales made during the early part of the week carried off about all the oil that was on hand; in fact, some parcels were sold to arrive. These sales were to fill orders on Eastern account, which had previously been countermanded. Yesterday the market was dull; buyers were not disposed to speculate. The receipts by the river during the past two days amounted to 2,181 barrels of Crude. The rates were unchanged. Crude may be quoted at 30@31c, packages returned, and 35@36c, packages included, the prices being governed by the gravity. The Allegheny river was reported rising at Oil City—whether there will be sufficient for steamboat purposes remains to be seen; at present flats and keels do the carrying on that stream.

CRUDE OIL—We have nothing new to quote in regard to Oil. The sales we have previously noted will occupy some time in being transferred to the new owners. The only sales were 110 bbls at 31c, packages returned, and 109 bbls at 36c, packages included.

REFINED OILS—Were dull, there being no purchasers. Prices are nominal and too unsettled to quote correctly.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Ashworth | 24 | H. Rosenburgh | 205 |
| A. Hancock | 225 | Jas. Gallagher | 65 |
| Pennock, Ball & Co. | 200 | J. Wilkins | 490 |
| L. M. Pennock | 100 | Fisher Bro. | 27 |
| J. T. Stockdale | 100 | Klee, Kaufman & Co | 40 |
| R. Wray | 200 | Total | 2,181 |

### Oil Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Co, 216 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Wormser, M & Co, 100 bbls benzole, for New York.

### Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 22, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

| | ₱ lb |
|---|---|
| 1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch | 8¾ |
| 2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch | 8¾ |
| 1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch | 9 |
| 1½ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch | 9¼ |
| 1¼ to 1½ by ⅞ inch | 9 |

HEAVY BAND IRON.

| | ₱ lb |
|---|---|
| 2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch | 8¾ |
| 1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch | 9 |
| 1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ and 3-16 inch | 9¼ |
| 1½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch | 9½ |

HORSE SHOE.

| | ₱ lb |
|---|---|
| ¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch | 9½ |

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

| | ₱ lb |
|---|---|
| 2¼ to 6 inch | 9¾ |
| 1¾ and 2 | 9¾ |
| 1¼ and 1½ | 10 |
| 1 and 1¼ | 10½ |
| ¾ inch | 11½ |
| ⅝ inch | 12½ |
| ½ inch | 13 |

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

| | ₱ lb |
|---|---|
| 1 to 2¼ inch | 8¼ |
| 1 and 9-16 inch | 9 |

| | |
|---|---|
| ⅝ and ¾ inch | 9¼ |
| ½ inch | 9½ |
| ⅜ inch | 10 |

SHEET.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 10 to 17 | 11 |
| " 18 to 24 | 11¼ |
| " 25 and 26 | 11¾ |
| " 27 | 12 |

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼@ ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick | 10 |
| Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra. | |
| Plow Plate | 9¼ |
| " Wings | 9¼ |

FLAT RAILS

*Punched and countersunk.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1¼ to 2, by ⅛ to ⅜ inch | 9 |
| 1½ by ¾ and 7-16 inch | 9¼ |
| 1½ by ½ by 7-16 and ⅝ inch | 9¼ |
| 1¾ by ¾ inch | 10 |

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plow Handle iron | 9¼ |

NAIL RODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Junialata | 16 |

NAILS.

| | ₱ Keg |
|---|---|
| 10d to 60d Nails, 3 @ 12½ | $7 |
| 8d and 9d | 9 37½ |
| 6d and 7d | 9 62½ |
| 4d and 5d | 9 87½ |
| 3d | 10 37½ |
| Casing Nails. | |
| 8d | 10 13 |
| 6d | 9 88 |
| 10d | 9 63 |
| 12d | 9 63 |
| 16d | 9 63 |
| Finishing. | |
| 8d | 10 63 |
| 6d | 10 38 |
| 10d | 10 13 |
| 12d | 10 13 |
| 16d | 10 13 |

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet Iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

PRICES subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 5 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

### Chicago Iron Market.

Sept. 20.

IRON—There has been no improvement in the previous inactivity of the market. Buyers anticipating a further reduction in gold, and consequently in the prices of Iron, are not disposed to purchase beyond present wants—besides this, the present is usually a dull period of the year. Stocks are generally light and manufacturers only firm in their views. We quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flat bar sable | 9½@10¾ |
| Flat bar charcoal | 11½@12¾ |
| Horse shoe iron | 9½@10¾ |
| Heavy band | 6¾@11 |
| Hoop and light band | 12½@14½ |
| Round and square sable | 9½@13½ |
| Round and square charcoal | 11½@15½ |
| Oval sable | 16½@21 |
| Oval charcoal | 12½@18 |
| Half oval and half round | 10½@12 |
| Sheet iron | 12½@13½ |
| Sheet iron, charcoal | 13½@15½ |
| Sheet iron galvanized, 26@28 | @28 |
| Norway nail rods | @30 |
| Russia, No 1@16 | @45 |
| Russia, Am, 1st quality per bill | 28 |
| do do do | 28 |

### Chicago Steel Market.

September 20.

STEEL—The market, as usual between the seasons, has been quiet. With a fair supply prices rule firm at previous quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Plow Steel, German | 7½@8c |
| Plow Steel, Cast Steel | @25c |
| Spring Steel | @25c |
| Tool Cast Steel, English | 50c |
| Tool Cast Steel, American | 40c |
| Sheet | @25c |
| Blister Steel, American | @25c |
| Blister Steel, English | @30c |

### Chicago Pig Iron Market.

September 20.

The market has been quiet during the week. Scotch Pig we quote nominally, there being none in the market. American Iron is in small supply, and prices in the hands of manufacturers rule very firm at our previous quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Scotch Pig, No. 1 | $90@95 00 |
| Massillon, No. 1 | 90 00 |
| Massillon, No. 2 | 85 00 |
| Union Pig Iron, A No. 1 | 90 00 |
| Union Pig Iron, No. 2 | 87 50 |
| Union Pig Iron, B No. 2 | 85 00 |
| Lake Superior | 80 00 |

### Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

September 21.

We have to notice a flat market for pig, and prices are lower. Speculators who had been operating in the article have been forcing sales, which has made the foundrymen and manufacturers hold off. Sales of hot-blast pig have been made at $75, and of cold-b ast at $68, but at the close these rates were, to some extent, nominal. The decline in gold is doubtless the cause of the decline. Bar is dull, but not lower. We quote common at 8½c, and charcoal at 9½c. Horseshoes must still be quoted at 15@15½c for Shoenberger's.

### Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

September 21.

The market continues almost at a stand still, and prices nearly nominal at $65@72 for the three numbers of anthracite Pig metal, cash. There is very little offering, but buyers are holding off, and we hear of no sales. The same may be said of Scotch Pig, Blooms and Boiler Iron, the demand for which is limited, and prices nominally unchanged. For manufactured Iron the demand is less active, but prices are without alteration.

### Philadelphia Oil Market.

September 21.

OILS.—Fish and Lard Oils are firm, and a small business to note in the latter at $2 05@$2 10. Linseed moves off slowly at $1 58@$1 60. For Petroleum the demand is moderate, with sales of 3,000 bbls. Crude at 45@45½c, now held higher, and refined in bond at 75@75c., as in quality. Free Oil is selling at 85@87c.

PLASTER comes in slowly, and sells freely at $5 75 per ton.

### Philadelphia Wool Market.

September 21.

WOOL—There is very little selling as both buyers and sellers are holding off for the New York auction sale of the 21st, before operating, and the market generally is very quiet, only a few small lots having been disposed of at $1 10 @1 15 for medium and low grade fleece, and $1 25 for tub. Yarns are very dull and prices nominal.

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NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pianos.

BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA.

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Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se20-1y

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.**—R Bryce, 100 bbls sand; Jas B Lyon & Co, 198 bbls sand; J T Colvin, 801 bbls flour; S Lyndsay & Co, 100 do do; Dorrington & Co, 286 bgs m feed; McElroy & Co, 45 bales broom corn; Lloyd & Black, 2,834 pounds iron; W W Anderson, 398 bgs barley; A & S Potter, 91 bbls Potatoes; L H Voight, 23 do apples; S Worner, 45 dry hides and 95 calf skins; Godfrey & Clarke, 4 sks rags; A & S Potter, 18 bbls apples; Schultz Son & Co, 59 bxs cheese; Reece, Seal & Co, 18 sks wool.

**Imports per Fort Wayne and Chicago R R.**—L Langhan, 1 car lumber; W M Gormly, 40 doz brooms; H C Carrington, 25 bowls; T B Young, 1 car lumber; J Brownlee, 35 boxes soap; Means & Coffin, 20 do; W P Back & Co, 10 do; H Riddle, 109 boxes cheese; W McCullough, 250 bundles paper; R F Suckey, 8 pkgs; W P Weyman, 5 pkgs; C Keifer, 32 dry hides; Godfrey & Clarke, 19 sks rags; Mary Emery, 1 bbl apples; Dr Thomas, 1 lot household goods; J A Mazuire, 5 bbls tobacco and 2 boxes; Shoenberger & Co, 1 lot scrap iron; Jones, Boyd & Co, 1 lot do.

**Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.**—Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; Warling & King, 100 bbls refined oil.

## IMPORTS BY RIVER.

**Wheeling.**

PER REVENGE.—John Grazier, 1 case; Godfrey & Clarke, 68 bales; J M Fisher, 169 oil bbls; Brownsville Packet Company, 1 box; Spencer & McKay, 134 sacks barley; L H Voight, 25 bbls apples; Standard Oil Company, 448 oil bbls; Warring & King, 5 bbls oil; Head & Metzgar, 4 packages; F J O'Key, 1 package; Stewart, 59 sacks oats; Jno Herbert, 21 bbls apples; Noble, 2 wheels; Carrolly, 2 barrels, 23 bales; Hay Clarke & Co, 8 crates, 69 hogsheads, and 6 boxes tobacco, 36 bales wool, 12 kegs butter, 9 bbls lard; H Riddle, 10 bbls apples.

# River Matters.

## Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. |
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| James Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Bayard | Peebles | Monon. city. |
| Minerva | Gordon | Wheeling. |

DEPARTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. |
| Jas. Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Bayard | Peebles | Monon. city. |
| Revenue | Muhleman | Wheeling. |
| Julia | Coulson | Zanesville. |

AN error crept into our import column—the second import should have read Kate Putnam instead of Kate Porter. The latter boat had a trip of her own without taking that of the Kate Putnam.

The first class packet Glide No. 3, Captain Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the regular packets, and offers superior accommodations to persons going that way.

THE A No. 1 steamer Columbia, Captain R. J. Porter, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers who have traveled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments. The first clerk is Mr. Fred. B. Holmes, of whom many good things are recorded.

THE fine steamer Lizzie Martin, Capt. Laughlin, is announced for Cincinnati. This boat is built of live oak. She has been placed in thorough and complete repair, and is as good as ever. Captain Laughlin is an obliging and attentive officer, and will see that passengers are well cared for. The clerk is Captain T. M. Calhoun, an officer who has many friends.

WHEELING.

Thursday's *Intelligencer* says: The river was falling slowly yesterday with less than seven feet water in the channel. The weather was cloudy during the forenoon, with indications of rain. GENERAL LAFAYETTE.—ROBERT FULTON. The New Albany *Register*, of Sept. 12, says the house is still standing, near the bank of the Ohio river, at the stone quarries above Cannelton, in this State, in which Gen. Lafayette took refuge after the wreck of the steamer Fulton, upon which he had been a guest from Louisville to this point, in 1825. It is an old log cabin, but it is regarded with patriotic feelings, as a sort of landmark in the history of the great ally of America in the revolutionary struggle, and the friend of Washington.

At a point a few miles from Cannelton, on the Indiana side, a bold bluff rises up from the water's edge, covered with a beautiful grove, and carpeted with blue grass. This bluff, we are told, was once owned by Robert Fulton, the great inventor of the steam engine, and the first man to apply steam as a motive power for the propulsion of boats. Steamboatmen in the West, a long time ago, proposed to erect a monument to Fulton upon this beautiful bluff, which overlooks the Ohio river for miles, both up and down the stream, if the project has been abandened, it should be again revived.

CINCINNATI.

*Commercial* says:

The river has receded six inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is 11 feet hence to Louisville, and 3½ feet in the steamboat pass over the Falls. The lower Ohio is falling, with 5 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 3 feet in the Cumberland. There is 3½ feet in the Wabash and falling.

The Wm. Butler, for Wheeling; Bermuda, for Louisville; Cottage No. 2, for Marietta, and Rob. Burns, for Memphis, left with fair trips. The Golden Era came in from Marietta.

Capt. Ed. J. Frisbee, of the Vicksburg and New Orleans packet Saratoga, is here. He reports his new steamer doing a fine business, and new cotton coming.

The Victor, Nettie Hartupee and Gen. Crook arrived from Gallipolis yesterday with Col. Jno. S. Hind's 79th Ohio regiment on board, the reshipped on the Rebecca for Louisville, and Sherman's front.

The Cruiser Nashville for Cincinnati on Tuesday night.

Yesterday Captain Daniel Collier was elected President, and Alex. Semple, Secretary, of the Eureka Insurance Company—a new organization. Capta'n William Windson returned yesterday from his eastern tour, and will resume command of his favorite "Dean Line" Memphis packet, Golden Eagle. Among the numerous passengers on the Robert Burns last night, for Memphis, were Gen. Mc. Ringhan, editor of the Memphis *Bulletin*. The Bermuda left for Louisville last night, with 120 colored soldiers.

The Norman, last night, hauled down her Memphis sign, and is now loading with Government supplies for Johnsonville.

The Ohio Valley will not return to Pittsburgh at present.

The Guidon arrived from Pittsburgh last night. Dr. S. J. Batchelor was among her passengers.

Among the arrivals we note the J. S. Hall, a small new boat, from Pittsburgh, with full trip; the Viola, Gen. Crook and Hartupee, on government account; Cottage No. 2, from Marietta, with 400 bbls salt, 200 bbls apples, and other freight.

DEPARTURES.—The principal event at the wharf yesterday was the departure of the Robert Burns, for Memphis, with by far the largest trip of passengers and freight of the season. The Wm. Butler left for Pittsburgh, with a full trip of passengers and a fair one of freight.

BOATS IN PORT.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Wm. Gammage, Lady Franklin, Marmora, Darling, Robert Burns, Pomeroy, Onward, and Norman.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.—Golden Era, for Parkersburg and Marietta; Jennie Brown for Maysville, Onward for St. Louis.

BOATS RECEIVING.—Lady Franklin for Nashville, Darling for Memphis.

EVANSVILLE, Sept. 16, 9 p. m.

EDS. COM. The steamer Robert Moore left Nashville, September 15